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TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

GERMANY'S MOVE TO BRING LASTING PEACE TO EUROPE

On GERMANY'S INITIATIVE, the dispatches tell us, the Allies are considering a plan whereby Germany will join in a security pact with France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium. This "admirable voluntary move" on Germany's part, declares Austen Chamberlain, "may prove a passageway from the unhappy past to a better and more friendly future; it may be the starting-point for real recovery of the European situation." For "the common enemy in Europe to-day," adds Britain's Foreign Secretary, "is the sense of insecurity which reigns everywhere." If the German move succeeds, notes the Washington *Post*, it "will enable France to withdraw from the Rhine and pave the way for reduction of armaments throughout Europe."

On March 5 Berlin dispatches stated that the German Government had communicated to all the Allies its attitude toward the problem of security, but that no definite proposals had been submitted. A few days later a Berlin correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* reported that the resultant diplomatic discussions were progressing favorably, and that both Allied and German spokesmen seemed confident of "an ultimate agreement satisfactory to all countries concerned"; but he added: "It is realized, of course, that a complex problem is involved in the questions of security, disarmament and evacuation, and these questions can not be solved in a few days or a week." And on March 12, in a Berlin dispatch from Samuel Spewack to the New York *World*, we read:

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"IT IS NOT TRUE"

Says Alanson B. Houghton, formerly United States Ambassador to Germany, when questioned by reporters about the alleged discovery of large stores of munitions in Germany. He went on to say: "Substantially, Germany is disarmed. I don't think she will ever again be a great military power, because she doesn't wish it. She will, however, return to the economic power she once possest." Mr. Houghton, who recently returned from Berlin, is here photographed with his daughters Matilda and Elizabeth. He is to succeed Frank B. Kellogg as Ambassador to Great Britain.

> "The east side of the Rhine produced notable developments in the fate of the security pact which Germany sent trial ballooning to Paris, London, and Geneva recently—and on which she has sat back awaiting reactions. Foreign Minister Stresemann told the Committee on Foreign Affairs in secret session to-day that the waiting period was over. The reactions have been satisfactory.
>
> "Germany is now prepared to step out openly and work actively for an armistice on her western and eastern frontiers. Herr Stresemann indicated that if the Entente evacuated Cologne and the Rhineland, Germany would strain a point to reach a compromise.
>
> "He hedged on entrance into the League, falling back on the old conditions which Germany has been setting forth, notably a place on the Council and the labeling of her territory neutral in all emergencies. These conditions were unacceptable in Paris and will be dropt in negotiations."

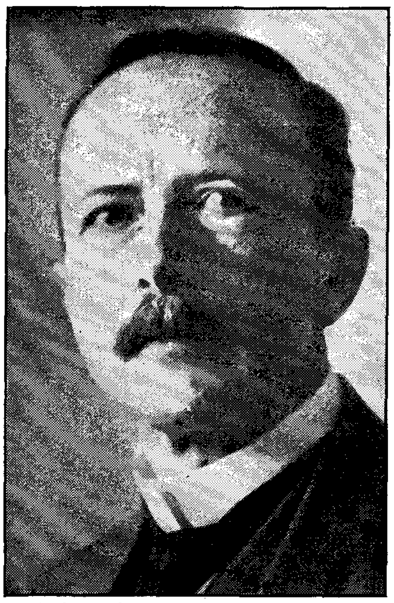
Germany's attitude is further unofficially explained by Mr. Joseph Shaplen in a communication from Berlin to the New York *Herald Tribune*. Says this writer:

> "Germany's offer of guaranties extends only to her own western frontiers. She declares it utterly impossible to furnish similar guaranties with regard to her eastern frontiers which she considers one of the most untenable creations of the Treaty of Versailles. She does protest, at the same time, that this does not imply in any way that it is her intention to change the situation to her own advantage by force of arms.
>
> "On the contrary, she hopes to make good her claim by peaceable persuasion, and in particular, by an appeal to Clause XIX in the League of Nations Covenant, the clause which foresees revision of treaties proved by experience to be 'inapplicable,' or threatening 'to endanger the peace of the world.' It is maintained by Germany that the peace of the world can not be securely founded so long as her eastern boundary remains as it is at present.
>
> "Reserving the right to action of the kind just indicated, Germany is, however, quite prepared to conclude with Poland a treaty of arbitration. With regard to her relations with Austria, Germany makes a similar reservation. Some French papers demand that Germany shall pledge herself never at any time to unite with Austria, and insist that she should guarantee the frontier she shares with Czecho-Slovakia.

"Altho the French Government has thus far shown no indication of adopting these demands, Germany wishes it to be known that she regards them as unacceptable. She sees no justification whatever for inclusion of Czecho-Slovakia in any frontier guaranty. On the other hand, while Germany refuses to accept a definite perpetual renunciation of union with Austria, her leading men declare they have no intention of seeking an amalgamation of the two countries in the near future. Nevertheless, such an amalgamation is the fervent dream of all German political parties."

Two years ago, the New York *World* reminds us, a somewhat similar treaty was proposed by Germany, but was rejected by France because it failed to offer an arbitration agreement for the eastern German frontier. "That agreement," remarks *The World*, "the present treaty now supplies."

One possible development dreaded by the Allies has been that Germany might turn definitely toward Bolshevik Russia, but in this connection it is interesting to note the testimony of the *Isviestia*, official organ of the Bolshevik Government, that "of late Germany has been showing a diametrically opposite tendency, that is to say, an inclination toward a rapprochement with the Entente."



P. & A. photograph

GERMANY'S ACTING PRESIDENT

Dr. Walter Simons, former Foreign Minister of Germany, took the oath of office on March 12, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Ebert.

A majority of the members of the British Government, London dispatches tell us, are convinced that "no lasting pact can be made unless Germany is a party to it." And a London correspondent of the New York *Times* claims that J. L. Garvin expresses a prevalent British opinion when he writes as follows:

"There is no security in the eternal sanctity of status quo for Great Britain, nor for France, nor for Poland. Territorial causes of difference between Poland and her great neighbor are a palpable weakness in the new Polish State. It is no policy of security which deliberately prefers to submit these flaws to the test of force in the future in excluding all prospect of amendment except by force. Poland is offered a stronger safeguard of no change except by agreement. Is the answer to that to be no change except by force? A good understanding with Germany is the truest interest of independent Poland. The ultimate price of its rejection is written in the pages of Polish history."

France, we learn from a Geneva dispatch, is understood not to reject the proposed agreement with Germany, Belgium, Italy and England, but to insist that the agreement "must not be outside of the League of Nations nor supersede the principle behind the protocol drafted by Foreign Minister Benes of Czecho-Slovakia." French criticism of the plan will be quoted later in this article.

Turning to the editorial pages of our American papers we find a general inclination to applaud the German proposal as another effort in the right direction. "The proposal solves the immediate problems of Europe and bids fair to still future fears, remove friction and restore stability," thinks the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. "The proposal of a security treaty between France and Germany seems somewhat strange on this side of the Atlantic, but perhaps, after all, the best way of keeping former enemies at peace is to have them conclude a compact to protect each other." "Is it not possible that France may find her best security in the friendly interweaving of Franco-German interests under the Dawes Reparations plan?" asks the Boston *Herald*. And in the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* we read:

"The reasonableness of the preliminary tender, so far as appears from a disclosure of its terms, indicates a settled conviction on the part of Germany that the time has come for the making of sincere approaches in behalf of an agreement that will satisfy France's demand for reasonable guaranties against armed invasion. There are indications that France, if left alone to reach a decision, would find it possible to come to a satisfactory agreement with Germany."

But while Premier Herriot would be glad to negotiate such a pact, thinks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "it is doubtful if French public sentiment can be brought to give strong approval to any agreement which places trust in German pledges." And in an editorial headed "French Embarrassment" the Boston *Transcript*, while conceding that on its face the German proposal does not look unreasonable, goes on to say:

"Yet Americans will observe that there are to-day distinct intimations that France will be asked to make concessions as to Germany's Eastern frontiers, which means that the Polish corridor to Dantzig may be abolished and the Silesian territories handed back to Germany. This in turn means that Germany shall be separated from Russia only by a couple of striped posts.

"It requires no subtlety to perceive that such a change would in all probability make Russo-German potentialities of mischief much greater. Suppose, say the French, Germany stretches her legs over the recovered Dantzig corridor, how far will they carry her? Suppose that Poland and the Little Entente became embittered against France, what then may be the political dislocation that may follow? The Old World is too much like a row of blocks to have their toppling a matter of indifference in the New World."

The scrapping of those portions of the Versailles Treaty upon which the present boundaries of Czecho-Slovakia and Poland rest, declares the New York *Times*, "could only be followed by chaos in the new State of Europe." "Where the disorders would end," it adds, "no one can foresee."

Poland's Foreign Minister, French dispatches tell us, rushed to Paris to register "an almost hysterical protest against any proposed security treaty among France, Great Britain, Belgium, and Germany which would serve to leave the German-Polish boundaries without adequate guaranties of the status quo." Discussing Poland's position, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

"Separated from its ally, France, by Germany and open to attack from a hostile Russia, containing in its new boundaries territory that was once German and territory that was once Russian, this little country of Eastern Europe may well be skeptical. It is because of its position that it is forced to maintain a standing army three times as large as that of the peace strength of the American Army. It is because of this that it guards the border fronting on Russia, and fears any move on the part of Germany."

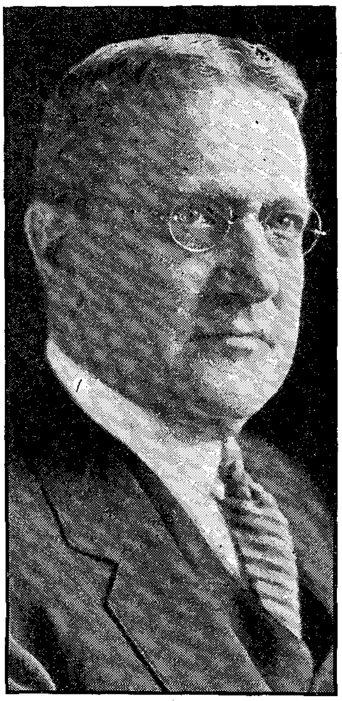
French public opinion, we learn from several dispatches, tends to share Poland's distrust of the German proposal. This French aversion, explains Edwin L. James in a Paris dispatch to the New York *Times*, rests on many bases:

"There is the technical argument that no other paper Germany could sign would add anything to pledges given in the Treaty of Versailles. There is the further argument that if a signature to a treaty is not binding a signature to anything else will not be worth having. There is the sentimental disinclination of France to have security depending on a document signed by Germany.

"But over and above all reasons is the French dread that Germany, having lost the war, will win the peace. This would mean a Germany immensely more powerful than France's traditional foe."

PURGING THE REPUBLICAN RANKS

"I DON'T BELONG TO THE REGULARS," ran a Spanish War song, and this is what Senators and Congressmen who followed the La Follette banner instead of the Coolidge gonfalon in the last campaign are practically being told to murmur to themselves. It was one thing to belong to a third-party movement before Election Day; it is another thing to come to one's accustomed place in Congress to discover that all the committee places and other honors accruing to one by membership in the majority party and by seniority are to be taken away. But this treatment of four Senators and a dozen La Follette Republicans in the House at the hands of the majority leadership seems to be generally endorsed by the press of the country, almost unanimously so by Republican papers. A phrase or two will suffice to show what the average Republican editor thinks. To take, for instance, *The National Republican*, which has been a semi-official party organ at Washington, and which remarks: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WHEN DAWES ISN'T THERE

Senator Moses, as President *pro tem*, will preside over the Senate.

> "It is the duty of any honorable man, when he finds himself at war with the essential doctrines of any political, religious or other organization, to get on the outside of it. When he refuses to do so, merely because he wishes to remain and partake of the loaves and fishes, he places himself in a contemptible position, and he is unworthy of trust by his nominal party associates."

The "scuttlers and mutineers in the Republican ship," adds this paper, "can leave the ship for their own rowboat and pull for any port they please." Using another figure, the Minneapolis *Journal* says that from now on these "men without party can do their boring from without"; "if they are denied a ride on the train they tried to wreck, they can not claim ingenuous ignorance of the rule of the road that any party must follow," so it seems to the Manchester *Union;* and turning from modern to classical metaphor, the Grand Rapids *Herald* asks concerning these La Follette Republicans, "having voluntarily deserted Republicanism and having indicated no disposition to renew their former fidelities, why should they complain if they are denied the privilege of putting a wooden horse in Troy?"

It will be remembered that the La Follette Representatives were informed that the organization of the majority would caucus without them, altho Mr. Longworth hinted that there might be a chance for them to return to their old places upon their giving sufficient proof of simon-pure Republicanism. Final action awaits the convening of the next session of the House. The Senate, however, having been called in extra session, the Republican Senators had an opportunity to complete their program. At the opening of the last short session, Senators La Follette, Brookhart, Ladd and Frazier were excluded from the Republican conference. Now they have been dropt from their important places on Senate committees, which they had earned in some instances by seniority, and have been given minority places at the foot of the list on the same committees. Mr. La Follette had been chairman of the Committee on Manufactures and ranking member of those on Interstate Commerce and Finance. Mr. Ladd had been chairman of the Public Lands Committee.

The prime motive of the demotion, observes the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.), was not resentment, tho that doubtless existed, but "to reorganize the Republican party as a national party to unite and solidify it by freeing it from all elements that serve class, section, race, or petty ambition, rather than the nation, to the direct injury of the nation." President Coolidge's endorsement of this step has been given in a White House statement, and his general stand in favor of enforcing party discipline was inferred from certain paragraphs in his inaugural address, favoring complete party responsibility for government, which, by the way, were emphatically endorsed by a number of Republican papers, including the Washington *Post*, Philadelphia *North American*, Cincinnati *Times-Star*, Los Angeles *Express*, and Los Angeles *Times*.

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THE NEW SPEAKER

Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, will preside over the next session of the House.

We find but one important Republican paper criticizing the demotion of the La Follette supporters. The Columbus *Ohio State Journal* sees a certain unwise vindictiveness in the attitude of the organization leaders toward these bolting Republicans:

> "The disposition seems to be to punish them rather than to win them back, and that is not a particularly hopeful party policy. These men have done just what nine out of ten other Republican members of the House of Representatives would have done in their circumstances. They followed the leadership which, in their States, they thought represented popular sentiment and promised best for their own political futures."

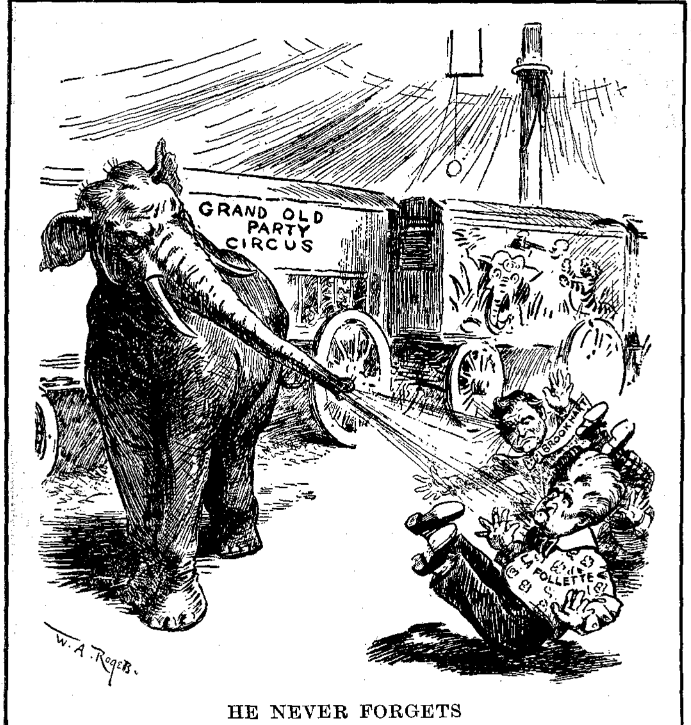
The chief oratorical protest in the Senate against the demotions came from Mr. Borah, a Republican, who has always been noted for his independence. He said in part:

> "These Senators represent Republican States, Republican constituencies. They were elected to this body by Republicans. They could not be here unless that were true.
>
> "Now, I think there will come a time in this body, in the next two years, when my colleagues will regret this action. There will be more than one occasion when they will, in my judgment, look back on it as a mistake, a mistaken policy growing out of the feelings which always come as the result of a great victory.
>
> "These men have asked that they be assigned as Republicans. I venture to say that in the two years to come their votes will stand the test of Republicanism quite as much as any other votes which will be cast upon this side of the chamber.
>
> "If we are wise we shall recognize the fact that those differences of view honestly exist, and that when the difference of

view does exist it is by reason of the fact that different conditions prevail in different parts of the country."

Taking up Mr. Borah's remarks, the Democratic New York *World* points out that it was no small clique of Wisconsin rebels but the regulars themselves who in the first session of the last Congress defeated several of the President's choicest plans. And this being the case the Hartford *Times* (Dem.) agrees with Mr. Borah that it may well be doubted whether the regular wing of the party is fit to judge what a real Republican is.

It is not merely by the deposition of the La Folletteites that the Republican organization in Congress has been strengthened, argues the Troy *Times* (Rep.). As a floor leader it considers Senator Curtis superior to the late Henry Cabot Lodge, and in the new Chairman *pro tem* "the Senate has found a Moses who is not only competent to lay down the law, but also to lead others to desire to observe it." And it considers the House equally well officered with Nicholas Longworth, the Speaker, and Mr. Tilson of Connecticut, majority floor leader.



HE NEVER FORGETS

They fed him poisoned peanuts last November.

—Rogers in the Washington *Post*.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* explains that in the Sixty-ninth Congress the Republicans have nominally 55 votes. From these may be subtracted Senators La Follette, Brookhart, Ladd, and Frazier, and Senator Norris, who can usually be counted on to vote with them. The Democrats will have forty votes and the Farmer-Labor party one, that of Senator Shipstead. Thus the Senate line-up may be said to be 50 to 46. The Republicans occasionally may lose the votes of such men as Senators Borah of Idaho, Johnson of California, McMasters of South Dakota, Howell of Nebraska, and Schall of Minnesota. On the other hand, the Republicans may occasionally gain from the Democratic side the votes of such men as Senators Bruce of Maryland, George of Georgia and Bayard of Delaware. The same writer points out that the Republican organization's grip on the House is more definite:

> "The latest official count gave the Republicans 246 to the Democrats' 183. The Socialists will have two, the Farmer-Laborites two, and the independents one.
>
> "From the Republican total must be deducted the thirteen ousted insurgents, leaving a net strength of 233 votes. Some of the insurgents are extremely anxious to get back into the fold and do penance, so that the Republicans always can count on a safe majority over all."

TO DRY NEW YORK WITH PADLOCKS

"PROHIBITION BY PADLOCK" is now the policy of the Federal Department of Justice, as far as New York is concerned, the new Federal District Attorney having begun his term of office this month by serving complaints on fourteen fashionable metropolitan restaurants, as a start in padlock proceedings. Thus, as one newspaper writer puts it, "New York's booze-bolstered night life" is facing its greatest peril since the advent of Prohibition. "New York will be on a strict 'water diet' within sixty days," so another news writer sums up District Attorney Buckner's predictions. The Buckner plan is to stop the ordinary raids and arrests of petty offenders and to close up places where liquor is being sold, by having the courts issue injunctions against them as nuisances and have them padlocked for a period of six months or a year. "This padlock war in New York will be watched closely both inside and outside the metropolis," observes the Manchester *Union*. The Philadelphia *North American* thinks "Mr. Buckner has adopted the sound policy of acting as the District Attorney instead of as a collector of internal revenue from licensed lawlessness." The padlock law, in the opinion of the New York *Evening Post*, "strikes the real offenders in the only place where they are sensitive—in the pocket."

Mr. Buckner's previous claim to fame lies in his managership of John Purroy Mitchel's unsuccessful contest for reelection as Mayor of New York and his membership in Elihu Root's law firm. Before he had been in office four days he had applied for writs for padlocking the fourteen restaurants already spoken of, having enlisted the services of his friends and spent $1,500 of his own money in gathering the evidence. He expects to convert 2,000 criminal actions now clogging the courts into padlock cases. A carefully prepared statement of his policy is quoted in the New York *Times*, and reads in part as follows:

> "The policy of my Administration will be Prohibition by padlock so far as the open selling of liquor is concerned. This policy will pinch the pocketbook of the man higher up, who for the most part at present escapes.
>
> "Every week more than a thousand men under arrest are brought by the city police and by the Prohibition agents to the Federal Building. Altho Congress has passed many penal laws, including the Prohibition law, during the last ten years, the machinery for enforcing Federal laws has not been enlarged except in a trifling way for twenty years. The men and women arrested for liquor violations are for the most part waiters, porters, bartenders, bell-hops, pedlers, or other employees of some man higher up, who is not arrested, and who is making the money.
>
> "There are at present more than 2,000 liquor cases pending in the courts. If I should insist that every man or woman arrested for selling liquor should be sent to jail as the only effective means of even attempting to enforce the law, of course, every defendant would demand a jury trial, to which he is entitled under the Constitution, and it would take ten years with the present available judges to dispose of the calendar pending at this moment.
>
> "The courts and the District Attorney have been doing the only thing that could be done, once these arrests have been made. These waiters, bartenders and small petty offenders who plead guilty are fined anywhere from $50 to $250, which in most cases I am of opinion the employer pays, and the selling of liquor goes merrily on. In all cases where the place continues to operate, such a fine is nothing but a license, a trifling addition to the overhead expense, and the Federal bench has suffered the indignity of being turned in reality into an excise commission for what amounts to the issuance of licenses, but without any regulation or inspection. To call such proceedings 'law enforcement' is a farce. To call such fines 'conviction' is grotesque.
>
> "But, of course, these violations of law can not be ignored. The Police Department alone, during the last eight weeks, has received 27,000 complaints of liquor violations. Many of these complaints concern dives, dumps, dens, rendezvous of crooks, as well as wide-open saloons and restaurants. Something must be done to suppress them, but no one in his senses can think that the Federal machinery in this district can take every month 13,000 criminal cases of waiters and bartenders, or even one-half of 1 per cent. of that number. But we can padlock the places.
>
> "The evidence secured by the policemen for the arrest of these

mere dummies is the same evidence which the law requires for padlocking the place. Instead of arresting the employer's dummy, who is a mere slot through which he slides his fine, and continues business, we propose to padlock the employer's place of business, and not only compel him to seek a new base of operation, but compel the owner of the real estate to look sadly upon his locked premises for twelve months, and be deprived of rental.

"A padlocking court operates without a jury. The judge can dispose of from ten to fifty cases a day, where a jury trial would take at least one or two days for a single case.

"Once we have adopted the padlocking policy for places openly selling liquors, and for 'blind tigers' and 'speak-easies', and once we have stopt the farcical policy of making these arrests, we shall have some time to devote to such questions as where the liquor comes from, how it gets into the country, how it is financed, and who is making the money."

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"I AM NEITHER WET NOR DRY"

Says Emory R. Buckner. But he will enforce the Prohibition Law in New York with padlocks.

District Attorney Buckner says that Federal Judge Augustus N. Hand has promised to assist in the establishment of a padlock court to function only in liquor cases. He has been promised the full co-operation of the Federal Prohibition Enforcement Bureau and the New York City Police Department. His policy has also been endorsed by the New York State Anti-Saloon League. The first padlock case brought before the courts by Mr. Buckner resulted in the closing of a hotel in a New York suburb, altho there may be an appeal to a higher court. Mr. Buckner explains that "the constitutionality of the padlock law has never been tested in the United States Supreme Court," and that there is no case of this kind pending before that court. But he has no doubt "that since this law is to be used as a chief weapon of the Government in this district, it will be bitterly fought and the question of constitutionality will be taken before the Supreme Court."

Some of the most optimistic comment on the padlock policy comes from outside New York. The Boston *Christian Science Monitor* thinks that Mr. Buckner's methods "might be profitably followed generally." It seems to the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* that Prohibition enforcement "is entering on a new phase in which the interests of the owner of the suspected premises will be enlisted on the side of the law." Furthermore,

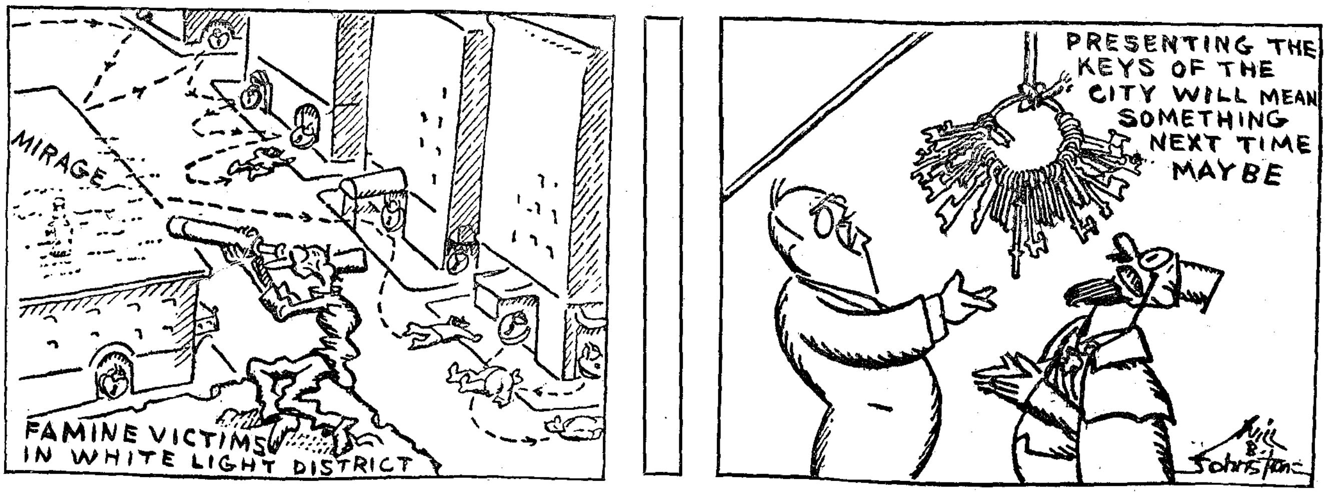
"In New York the padlock law ought to operate successfully to end one of the most troublesome problems of general enforcement. It should put a better color on the resorts at which people congregate to drink heavily in public. And it will certainly make bootlegging a little less profitable. If drunkenness can be made unfashionable—and few students of Prohibition have paused to observe that it is stylish nowadays to carry a flask and have a cellar—we shall get a little nearer to actual Prohibition. Wet cabarets have done much to make hard drinking appear smart in the eyes of the younger generation."

But Mr. Buckner can find less cheerful reading in some of the papers of his own city. The "regulars" on Broadway, we read in the New York *Morning Telegraph*, are taking the Buckner pronouncements calmly enough. "Long experience with reformers" has taught them "that noisy reforms ordinarily blow over." They are also said to take thought that "Buckner has so far merely made a gesture by starting the fourteen suits which still have to be dealt with in the courts." While the New York *American* is inclined to give Mr. Buckner credit for his drive, it observes that few men will expect him to succeed. "To make New York City 'dry' is as difficult as to make the desert of Sahara wet." New York, adds this editor, has to contend with both the thirst of its own inhabitants and that of outsiders who may observe the law at home, but like to come to New York to violate it. Moreover, "as long as Prohibition enforcement agents are paid only $2,000 a year, while the profit of breaking the law is as much as $100,000 a year, New York will not be made dry." Mr. Buckner's announcement of policy is remarkable for these things, we read in the New York *World*, a consistent opponent of the Volstead Law:

"It reveals an honest, sensible, vigorous and able official, who, having no enforcement staff, drew on his friends' services and spent $1,500 of his personal funds to get evidence against alleged violators of the law.

"It demonstrates the total unenforceability of the Volstead Law in this community by those legal methods consonant with the Anglo-Saxon theory of trial by jury.

"It proves that a United States District Attorney who wants to dry up even the flagrant fringe of violation must resort to a legal method out of keeping with the spirit of American laws, a method the constitutionality of which has already been aspersed by the United States Court at Omaha and the previous application of which in this city has made no appreciable difference in the open violation of the liquor laws."


MIRAGE
FAMINE VICTIMS IN WHITE LIGHT DISTRICT
PRESENTING THE KEYS OF THE CITY WILL MEAN SOMETHING NEXT TIME MAYBE
Will B. Johnstone

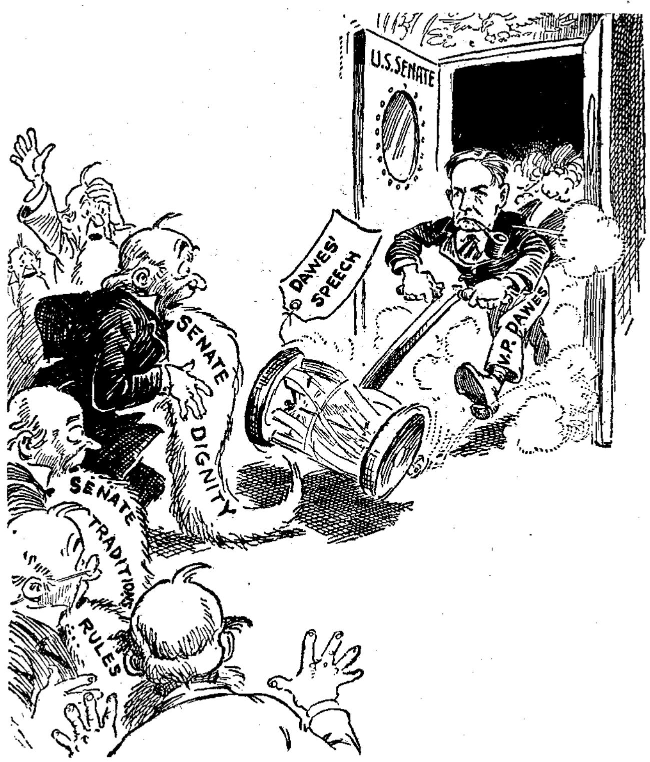
PADLOCKS OF NEW YORK

—Johnstone in the New York *World*.

REVERBERATIONS OF THE DAWES SLAM

THE AVERAGE MAN WILL STAND IN LINE for hours to watch a parade. But if a street fight develops, or a fire breaks out in the neighborhood, or a pickpocket is discovered in the crowd, interest in the parade becomes secondary. This peculiarity, in the opinion of the Boston *Globe*, explains the keen interest still manifested in the controversy between Vice-President Dawes and the Senate, the "high lights" of which were set forth in the March 14 number of THE DIGEST. For the sport-loving public this is an off-season; baseball is not yet in full swing. They like the General's "gameness" in standing up, toe to toe, against ninety-six men, each more powerful than himself, and "swapping" verbal punches. The circumstances are picturesque. A very lively character, one Charles G. Dawes, is brought to Washington and sentenced to preside over the Senate for four years—four years of silence and obscurity, as *The Globe* puts it. "On reaching the spot, he begins to roar like a March lion. The Senate has been holding sessions for nearly 140 years. During that time it has built up a mountain of precedents. The new Vice-President attacks these. "He lashes out in 'the most expensive club in the world.' The inauguration of the President is forgotten."

"The severest comment on the Dawes speech," notes the Pittsburgh *Post*, "appears to be that the inauguration was not the proper occasion for the outburst. The ceremony was supposed to pass off smoothly, in an atmosphere of sweetness and light." But, observes Walker S. Buel, Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "the new Vice-President's 'declaration of independence' upset all that." "He told the Senate the truth, and it is evident that the truth hurts," remarks the Newark *Call*. But, George Bernard Shaw is fond of saying: "If you do not say a thing in an irritating way, you may as well not say it at all, because people will not trouble themselves about anything that does not trouble them." In this instance, we are reminded by the St. Louis *Star*, "General Dawes amazed the Senate and got the country's attention as no other Vice-President has ever done before—not even Roosevelt." His main charge was that certain customs have evolved into fixt rules which "place power in the hands of individuals to an extent, at times, subversive to the fundamental principles of free representative Government." As *The Star* goes on to interpret the General's caustic remarks:



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HERE COMES CHARLIE

—Orr in the Chicago Daily *Tribune*.

> "The Vice-President asserts that the rights of the whole people have been overlooked through extreme recognition of the sentiment of courtesy for the privileges of each and every Senator. The result for years has been that the Senators have been made autocrats, with almost absolute power in control of legislation. Under the rules any Senator can virtually dictate the provisions of measures, getting in what he desires, cutting out what he opposes, by blocking votes on the measure.
>
> "When Senator Underwood went into the upper body in 1914, he tried publicly and privately for months to bring about a state of efficiency in the Senate, but the extreme conservatism, the love of individual power by many Senators, prevented his success.
>
> "The consequence of these absurd rules is that the Senate is not a legislative body in the highest sense. It is not like the House. It is a deliberative body—so intensely, dangerously deliberative that it strangles much wholesome legislation, as General Dawes points out.
>
> "The Vice-President has made a dramatic appeal to the country, and in a spectacular way. It is well timed. It will command public attention. It will attract support from journals of both parties. It will have a large influence in arousing public opinion. If the public once demands a reform of the Senate's rules, the public will triumph."

As a result of the wide dissemination of the Dawes views, which President Coolidge is said not to share, there "is blood on the Capitol moon," in the words of one correspondent. For "Dawes has claimed the spotlight at the very outset of his Washington régime," notes the Bridgeton (N. J.) *News*. Does this mean, asks David Lawrence, of the Consolidated Press Association, that he has begun a campaign for the Presidency? Jay G. Hayden, Washington correspondent of the Detroit *News*, recalls that the new Vice-President refused an invitation of Mr. Coolidge to sit at the Cabinet table, "thus keeping himself entirely free to support or oppose any Administration policy." To the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:*

> "It was characteristic of the Ohio-born Vice-President that he should take the first opportunity to topple a few sacred precedents off the Senatorial mantel-shelf. The Constitution evidently contemplates for this second officer of the Republic a rôle of dignified dolittleness; he is supposed to wait around for something to happen. Some Vice-Presidents have chafed under the restraint, but most of them have been content to endure if not enjoy their rôle of helpless desuetude.
>
> "Not so with Mr. Dawes. With plain speech and an utter contempt for tender Senatorial toes, he told legislators and visitors exactly what he thought of those archaic rules of procedure which hamper the effectiveness of the Senate. What these hard-boiled statesmen will do to the upstart gentleman from Marietta and Chicago belongs to a future chapter.
>
> "Anyway, the lecture was well grounded in fact, even if ill-timed as an inaugural. The best answer the Senators can make is to take the matter to heart and revise their rules."

"Even the children of this news-reading age know that the Senate needs reformation," declares the Rochester *Herald*. "Mr. Dawes," points out the Omaha *World-Herald*, "told the Senate to its face that it does business like an old grandmother." In the opinion of the Jersey City *Journal*, "he has raised, with the whole country's approval, an issue which Senators can not dodge." "Holding a mandate from the people, he proposes to do away with foolishness while he presides over that 'Cave of the Winds,'" remarks the Schenectady *Union-Star*. According to W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times*, "Congress just doesn't function, and has not functioned satisfactorily since 1910." As the New York *Tribune* observes:

> "We could entertain a livelier inclination to weep over the outraged dignity of the Senate if that august body had given any recent indication in its actions of a desire to maintain that dignity. A legislative body that has fallen to new low levels of

cheap partizan attack upon Presidential nominees, of swiftness to increase its own salaries, and endless palaver to defeat every measure of merit, is not in a favorable situation to strike a posture of offended pride.

"We are with the Vice-President, and we believe the country is with him. If so, the sooner the Senate swallows its injured feelings and amends its rules the better. The American people and the business of the American people are more important than the complacency of any ninety-six of its citizens."

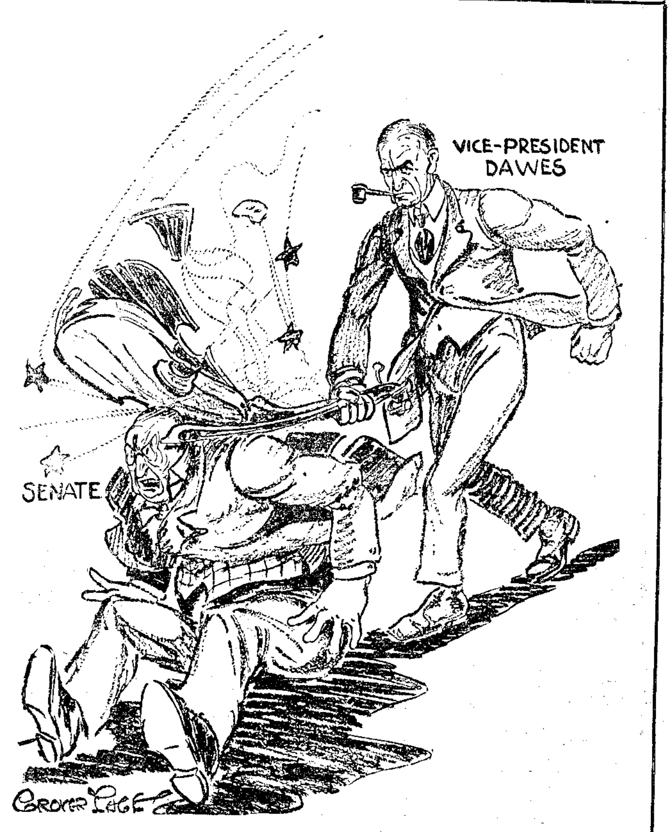
"The latitudinarian speechmaking propensities of the Senate's most celebrated morons" have caused the country some amusement, maintains the Springfield *Republican*, which warns the body that it "has a 'live wire' on its hands" in the person of Mr. Dawes. In the opinion of the Indianapolis *News*, "it is quite possible that the issue between the Vice-President and the Senate may so broaden as to become one between the Senate and the people." And, asserts the New Orleans *Times-Picayune:*

"The Senate may not care a hoot about the personal opinions of Vice-President Dawes. But most of its members do care what the country thinks of them and of the Senate as an institution.

"The General has antagonized the strict formalists in the House of Elders. These defenders of the rules will fight back to the last ditch and the last moment. They fight on their own ground with weapons of their own choosing and practise. Whereas the Vice-President, after seizing his golden opportunity to dramatize the conflict, now is bound to silence—unless he elects to carry the fight outside the Senate chamber."

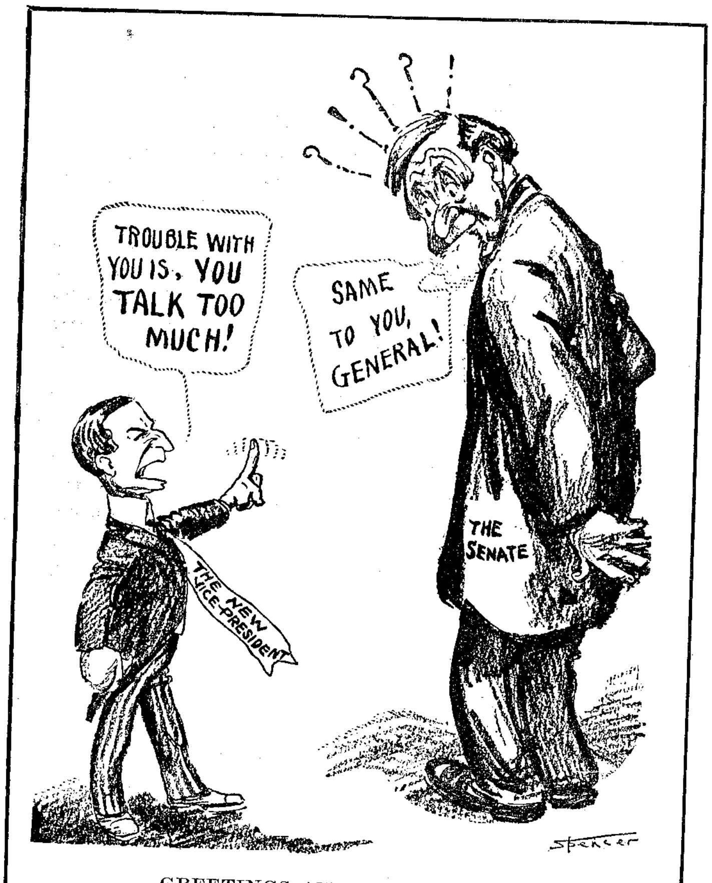
"Never before," avers the Springfield *Union*, "has a Vice-President so precipitately and unexpectedly stept upon the Senatorial toes. Never before has a presiding officer so upset their dignity." But, maintains the Duluth *News-Tribune:*

"Somebody of Mr. Dawes's temperament is needed to get under the Senate's skin in the matter of reforming its rules. Little by little an absurd structure has been reared. The rules, as they now stand, permit an almost unlimited obstruction of the will of the majority. Even after two-thirds of the Senate have decided upon a course of action, the rules permit every member of the minority to speak for one hour on the point at issue. In the closing hours of a session, that makes possible a most intolerable situation; a handful of stubborn Senators can block all legislation almost indefinitely. In effect it gives the power of veto to a minority of the Senate. Could any situation be more ridiculous in a 'representative government'"?



PLAYING SECOND FIDDLE

—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal.*



GREETINGS AND SALUTATIONS!

—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald.*

Another Minnesota daily, the Minneapolis *Tribune*, declares that the "Senate itself is to blame for any welcome the Dawes speech was given by the country." Continues *The Tribune:*

"The quick resentment of the Senators, however natural it may have been, points, among other things, to a guilty self-consciousness. The Senate has not of late been acquitting itself worthy of the traditions of that body. It has not been performing well its job of acting as a check or as a competent shaper and polisher of legislation. It has been for the most part ineffectively and tiresomely vocal. It has been unduly encroachful on the proper business of the Executive, and not mindful enough of its own timely business. If it had spent less time in arraying itself in one way or another in unprecedented fashion against the Cabinet appointments of the President, and more time in a sincere effort to help put over constructive legislation, it would have more sympathy at present in its quarrel with the new Vice-President.

"The fact is that most of the fair-minded citizens of the country have a feeling that the chief end and aim of the Senate last spring, and at the session just closed, was to put the President and the Administration in a hole. In his desire to carry out party pledges, the President got comparatively little constructive help from his own party.

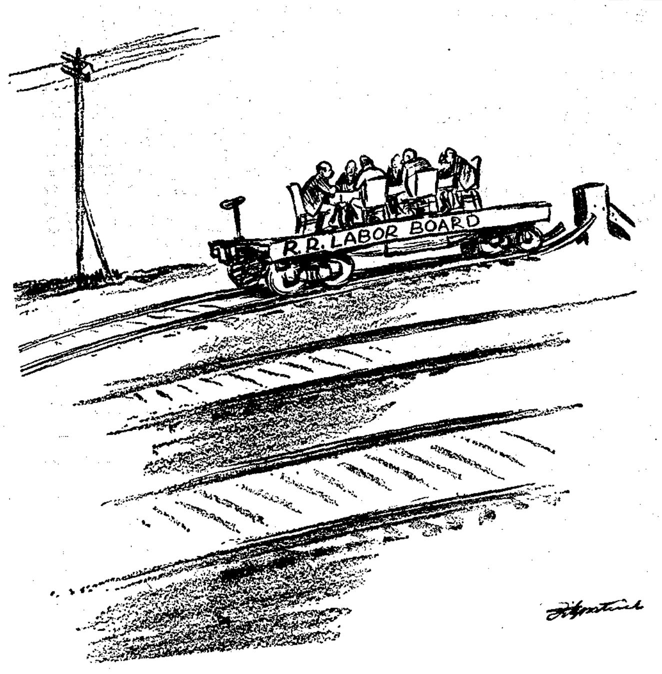
"The Senators will do well to take the Dawes jolt as merely remindful of something that is in the minds of the people about them. Let them do a little self-searching and see if some sort of rebuke was not overdue. The country is tired of having a serious legislative assembly operate as a bickering pit and a political broadcasting station."

Of the cause of the controversy, the New York *American* says:

"We regret that General Dawes can not be hitched to various branches of our Government which need a dynamo. We wish he might be the driving power of our court procedure. He would cut red tape and get results. We wish he were in charge of aviation. He would put something in our sky besides robins and blackbirds."

THE TRANSPORTATION ACT'S TEETH OUT

THE TEETH of the Transportation Act, which aimed to stop railroad strikes, are painlessly extracted, as the press view it, in the Supreme Court ruling that the railroads are not required by law to submit labor disputes to the Board, and that they are at liberty to determine whom they will recognize as representatives of their employees. The Court's decision was handed down on March 2 by Chief Justice Taft in cases brought against the Pennsylvania Railroad by two labor organizations, which charged conspiracy to defeat the provisions of the Transportation Act by refusing to treat with labor representatives. Whether the decision is in the public interest is questioned by the New York *Times*. The Buffalo *Express* hopes, however, that the Supreme Court decree will be useful in helping to bring about the creation of a tribunal to which the grievances of majority or minority groups of employees can be taken, and to which railway executives can be summoned to give their side of the case. For, remarks the Pittsburgh *Sun*, "now that the Supreme Court has held in effect that railroads are not compelled by law to submit their labor disputes to the Railway Labor Board, it is difficult to see what excuse remains for the Board's existence. The only kind of government organization that can operate effectively is one equipped with teeth that neither labor representatives nor railway executives would care to risk."



SIDETRACKED

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

The ruling of the Court, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *North American*, 'is of far-reaching importance in overruling the Board's assumption of compulsory powers, for it will greatly diminish the power of labor organizations to control transportation, even to the extent of causing suspension of service as a means of enforcing their demands." The legal contest now ended has lasted almost four years, we are told. As it is explained by the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot:*

> "In its decision of February 19, 1923, the Court, while pointing out that the Railroad Labor Board was wholly without power to enforce its rulings, held that the Board and not the railroads nor any company union is the final authority in determining who has the right to speak and bargain for the labor side in any controversy pending before it. The effect of this decision was to establish not only the Labor Board's right to hear representatives of the employees, but also its right to say who are proper representatives of the employees.
>
> "Following this decision actions were brought by brotherhood and shopmen's organization to compel the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to recognize their delegates and deal with them in conferences on wages and conditions. Deciding a case growing out of these actions, the Supreme Court now holds that the Labor Board's rulings in the matter of employee representations, not being enforceable in any court of law, are not binding on the Pennsylvania Railroad as long as the latter chooses not to submit disputes to the Labor Board.
>
> "The Board is now established as an arbitral agency that neither the employees nor the railroad companies will respect when it suits their purposes not to respect it."

Pointing out that the complaint rests upon the contention that the conduct of the company and its officers is a statutory offense in the nature of a conspiracy which may be enjoined as well as punished, Chief Justice Taft said,

> "There is nothing compulsory in the provisions of the statute as against either the company or the employees upon the basis of which either acquire additional rights against the other which can be enforced in a court of law."

According to the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, the effect of the ruling "is favorable to development of a system of relationships between railroads and their employees, free from outside intervention." Philadelphia being the headquarters of the Pennsylvania system, it is interesting to note what *The North American* has to say:

> "The Pennsylvania's system is democratic; it insures justice; it promotes cooperation and improved service; it satisfies the reasonable demand of the employees for a voice in 'matters affecting their wages, working conditions and welfare'; and experience has shown that it works. The new Transportation Act, which became effective when the lines were returned to private management in March, 1920, required the companies and their employees to seek amicable settlement of all controversies liable to cause interruption of service. In conformity with the law, the Pennsylvania Railroad, by a series of conferences, established a system giving the employees, through elected delegates, a direct voice in the management. Literally thousands of controversies are amicably settled every year through the democratic methods here provided.
>
> "The Railroad Labor Board ruled, however, that this system was irregular, that under the law the company should permit the unions to nominate all employee delegates, and that the employees might elect outsiders to represent them. The Pennsylvania Railroad refused to obey these orders, contending that its plan was sound, just, and a compliance with the terms of the law requiring settlement of disputes by negotiation with authorized representatives of the workers. The unions unsuccessfully sought injunctions ordering the company to submit to the board's rulings, and have now lost their appeal to the highest tribunal."

We find, however, that one paper—the New York *Sun*—views the whole matter, from its detached position, in an entirely different light. Says *The Sun:*

> "From the narrow standpoint of the particular legal point at issue, this decision may be regarded as a victory for the Pennsylvania Railroad in particular and for the railroads in general. From a broader standpoint, however, that view will hardly serve. The decision cuts both ways. If the railroads may disregard the decisions of the Railroad Labor Board at will, then so may the unions. If the railroads may choose whom they want to represent them; if they may refuse to grant a wage-increase ordered by the Board, then so may the unions refuse to accept a wage-reduction ordered by the same body. The Board has no legal means to prevent the unions from striking.
>
> "But whether the roads or the unions have certain legal rights is one question; whether it is always wise to exercise them is quite another. In the long run both the roads and the unions will find it to their mutual advantage to give to the decisions of the Board their highest respect. The public will ultimately see to it that its vital interests are safeguarded. If those interests can not be protected through the voluntary compliance contemplated by the present Transportation Act, then the public will find other means that will protect them."

MITCHELL DOWN BUT NOT OUT

THE "REVOLVING CHAIR MIND" in the War and Navy Departments comes in for some scathing criticism at the hands of the Hartford *Times*, because of the recent demotion of Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, Assistant Chief of the Army Air Service. "President Coolidge and Secretary of War Weeks apparently did not realize the amount of resentment his removal would cause," remarks this New England paper, which believes it was done "without the sympathy or approval of the majority of the American people." General Mitchell is to be relieved of his place—and his stars—we are told, because he precipitated the fight for a unified air service in opposition to his superiors. Lieut.-Col. James E. Fechet, of Texas, will take his place on April 27, with the rank, while he holds the post, of Brigadier-General. General Mitchell will revert to the grade of Colonel, his regular rank in the Army. He was a Brigadier-General only under the law which gives this rank to the Assistant Chief of the Army Air Service.

International Newsreel photograph

"COLONEL FECHET IS A GOOD MAN"

Says General Mitchell of his successor, "but he has had no war experience." Like General Mitchell, Col. James E. Fechet, shown above, rose from the ranks. He was born in Texas in 1877, and joined the cavalry when he was 21. The new Assistant Chief of the Army Air Service is a qualified pilot, and has been on continuous aviation duty since September, 1917. During the war he was in command of Scott, Carlstrom, Dorr, and Kelly aviation fields.

The demotion of General Mitchell follows two months of stormy controversy over the air policy of the Government, which raged principally in the hearings before the House Aircraft Investigating Committee, with Representative Perkins, of New Jersey, as the chief examiner. In his fight for a unified air service, General Mitchell criticized not only his superiors, we are reminded by the Washington *Daily News*, but high naval officials, including Secretary Wilbur. "We may wait a hundred years for another such display of courage," observes the Cleveland *Press*, which admires Mitchell because "he would rather be truthful for his country's sake than be silent for the sake of his job at Washington and military propriety." In the opinion of the Indianapolis *Star*, "General Mitchell should be credited with sincerity in endeavoring to reveal a dangerous weakness in the country's aerial defenses. The course he chose, perhaps, was distasteful to him, but he felt that nothing short of the spectacular would attract national attention."

General Mitchell was at Langley Field, Virginia, when the announcement of his reduction was given to the press at Washington. He had gone there in connection with the anti-aircraft and machine-gun tests against "enemy" airplanes. But the "flying General" also had prepared a statement against just such action, in which he said, in part:

> "There have been few months that have passed when an attempt has not been made to dispense with my services.
>
> "The question of my reappointment is a small matter; the question of the reorganization of our system of national defense is a very big matter. We are spending too much money, and getting too little for it. We have only the most rudimentary plans for the future, and no organization capable of carrying them out in their entirety."

In a summary of the hearings held by the House Aircraft Investigating Committee, Chairman Lampert says:

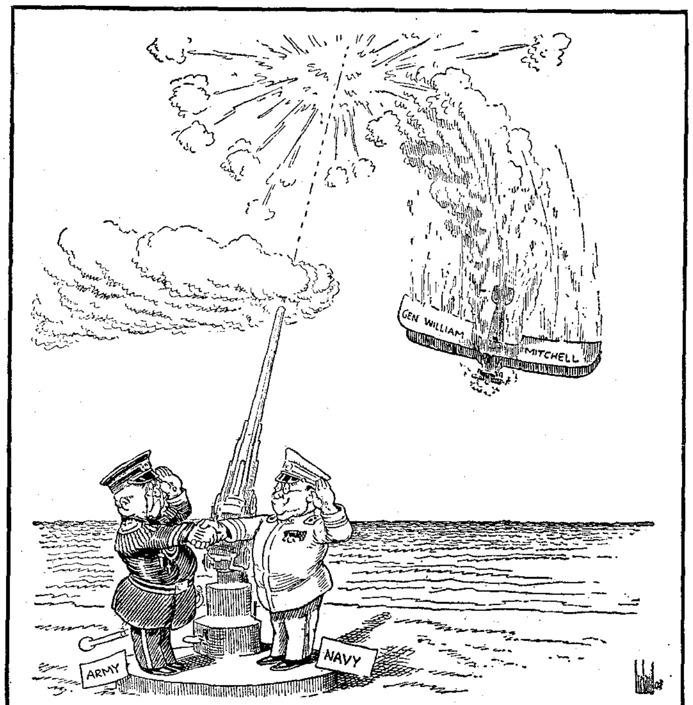
> "General Mitchell was the outstanding witness before the Committee. Hardly any one could fail to appreciate his earnest desire to benefit the American people, and also to realize that he was doing what he considered a duty with the expectation of discipline, which seems to have been meted out to him. As to deficiencies in equipment and numbers of personnel and lack of defense against aircraft, he seems to have been thoroughly vindicated. Men now out of the service, like Admiral Sims and Admiral Fullam, while differing with General Mitchell as to details of policies, unhesitatingly confirmed his statements as to our national unpreparedness even for defense."

In the opinion of the Hartford *Times:*

> "Whatever may be the merits of either side of the controversy over aviation, one must admit the following facts: (1) that General Mitchell is content to discuss the question without regard to the reception of his point of view by anybody; (2) that Secretaries Weeks and Wilbur seem to regard the alleged insubordination of General Mitchell as of greater importance than the truth or falsehood of his statements; (3) that General Mitchell has been willing to risk his future in the Army for what he believes to be a patriotic and necessary duty, and (4) that the department heads seem to view the situation entirely as a personal squabble, and not at all as a legitimate difference upon a matter of policy."

The Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, which finds "our governmental and military authorities as backward over the possibilities of air warfare as they were twenty-five years ago over the possibility of flying," deplores the fact that "in their blind adherence to ancient forms and uses, they are worse than stupid." To the New York *American*, the Mitchell demotion "establishes the baneful precedent that bureaucratic inefficiency must be held inviolate; that all errors and omissions of superiors must be shielded. In other words, it is more important to protect incompetence than to protect the United States." The truth that General Mitchell has brought to light regarding our "defenselessness in the air is of inestimable value to this country," thinks *The American*. "If it is supposed in Washington that his removal will settle the issues raised by his testimony before the House Committee, there is more folly among senior military men in Washington than we had supposed," declares the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

The New York *World*, on the other hand, maintains that "there was nothing else for Secretary Weeks to do, for General



WHO SAID ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WERE NOT EFFECTIVE?
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

Mitchell lost his usefulness as an executive officer in the Army Air Service when verbal passages between him and his superiors became harsh and personal." "Either he or the other Army and Navy chiefs had to get out," agrees the Chicago *Tribune*. As this paper puts it:

"General Mitchell is a fearless soldier. He wanted the Air Service made independent and conducted under a separate department, with a Secretary in the Cabinet. He wanted independent operation in the air in war. He said that battle-ships were obsolete. He believed that the airplane would defeat armies and navies. His criticism of Army and Navy heads was unrestrained.

"He did a great deal of good in making people think of airplanes, but he also did harm. He made it impossible as a matter of military discipline for the President to continue him as Assistant Chief of the Army Air Service."

The neighboring *Herald Tribune* agrees, too, that—

"The selection of a new assistant Chief of the Army Air Service was forced on the Administration by General Mitchell's insubordination and disruptive tactics. The Army Air Service needs an assistant chief who is a competent airman, and in addition, a balanced soldier, rather than a politician. It has apparently found one in General Mitchell's successor, Col. James E. Fechet."

The removal of General Mitchell does not surprize the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*. For—

"His retention in Washington in close contact with the very officers he has criticized and opposed would have been a source of constant embarrassment and friction.

"It is one thing to remove him from an important position in the War Department to prevent embarrassment and friction, but it would be quite a different thing to subject him to official persecution. There has been no hint of persecution, and if Secretary Weeks is wise there will be none.

"After all, General Mitchell is a young man. He has an enviable record as a pilot and as an organizer. His courage and his ability have won wide recognition during the fight he has conducted to free the Air Service from the shackles of conservatism. It will be impossible to keep such a man down."

General Mitchell was participating in the War Department's demonstration at Fortress Monroe, near Langley Field, when the news of his demotion came. It was the General's "big day," for, in the words of the New York *World's* correspondent at the demonstration, "these maneuvers, planned by Secretary Weeks to prove that anti-aircraft defenses are adequate against enemy airplanes, proved the exact opposite." Secretary Wilbur, too, we are reminded by the New York *Times* correspondent, also held recently that anti-aircraft guns would furnish adequate protection for battle-ships. But, says a Universal Service correspondent at the "front":

"The demonstration resulted in a victory for General Mitchell, who has repeatedly warned this country that anti-aircraft batteries are virtually useless against aircraft."

Before the demonstration the New York *World* correspondent was told by Army men stationed at Langley Field that at least fifty such target practises had been staged within the last year, and that not a single hit had been scored by the anti-aircraft guns, or "archies." In the night tests of March 6, the searchlights were unable to find the three airplanes as they flew at an altitude of 10,000 feet. "Officers of the anti-aircraft defenses admitted their defeat" in all the tests, according to the *Herald Tribune's* correspondent, who goes on to explain:

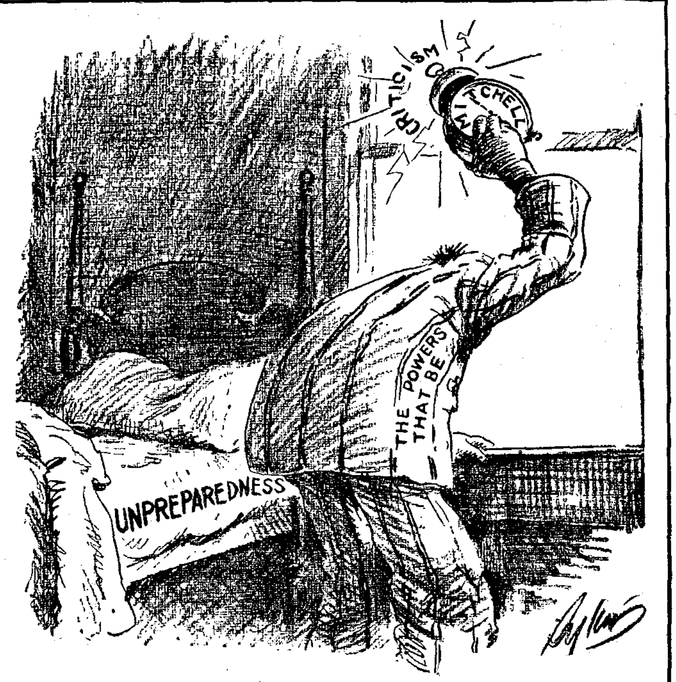
"Two anti-aircraft three-inch guns were fired thirty-nine times at targets towed by Martin bombers without scoring an actual hit. The targets measured ten feet in length and four in diameter. They were towed at elevations ranging from 3,000 to 6,000 feet.

"After these tests, eight 30-caliber Browning machine guns took up the target work, with the planes dropping to altitudes averaging about 1,000 feet. They were joined later by the anti-aircraft 50-caliber machine guns. The single hit found by inspectors when the target was examined proved to be that of a 30-caliber bullet."

"In our most recent tests in the Pacific, anti-aircraft guns hit nothing at which they aimed," asserts the Baltimore *American*, while at the Fortress Monroe demonstration, avers the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"Everything came out as General Mitchell predicted and the exact opposite of what Mr. Weeks tried to prove.

"The Nation wants no report now from the War College that fortresses and anti-aircraft devices remain the 'backbone' of coast defense. A serious condition of helplessness was revealed at a time when the ground forces had everything made to their order. A serious attempt to demonstrate that the ground could take care of itself fizzled out. The country will be interested in only one question, having nothing to do with inter-bureau strife, and that is: What are Secretary Weeks and his War Department going to do about it?"



BUT IT SERVED ITS PURPOSE
–Sykes in the New York *Evening Post*.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

Senate offers plenty for Dawes to peck at.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The Stone Mountain Association seems to have put the glum in Borglum.—*Wichita Beacon.*

Law enforcement needs some of the kick that bootleg liquor has.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The mail-carriers have one consolation. Literature is getting lighter every year.—*Nelson News.*

Mr. Coolidge is understood by the farmers. Most of them use mechanical horses now.—*Toronto Star.*

America, says a Senator, made the world what it is to-day. Always trying to blame America.—*Cleveland Press.*

Taxpayers are right in wondering why you only have internal revenue cutters out on the water.—*Manila Bulletin.*

Things have come to a pass now where Paavo Nurmi can't hope to land on Page 1 unless he comes in second.—*Detroit News.*

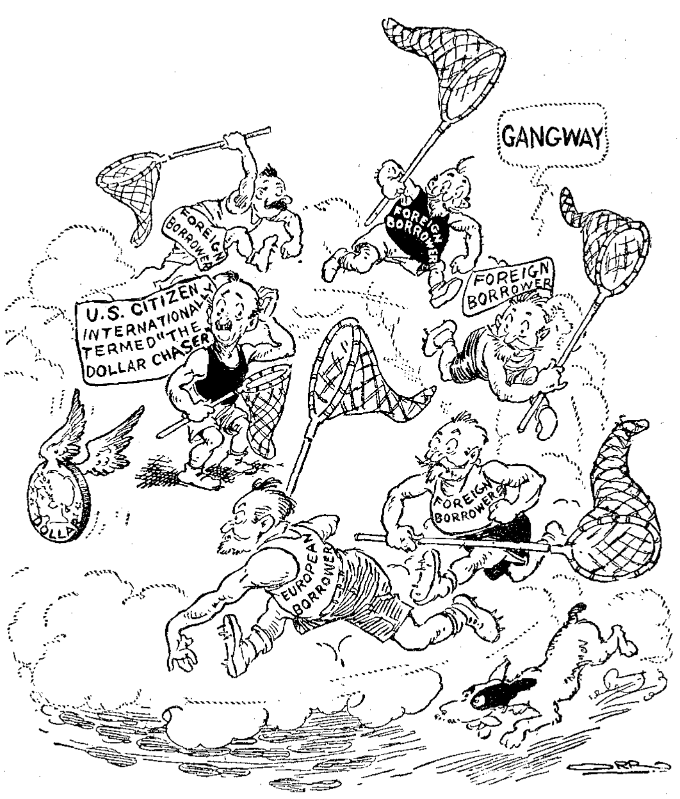
That international harmony of which the orators speak must be America whistling for her money.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Nicholas Longworth has been chosen Speaker of the House, but wait till Paulina learns to talk!—*New York Herald Tribune.*

A skull half an inch thick, and unearthed in Arizona, has been sent to Washington without the formality of an election.—*Detroit News.*

"Where," asks a contemporary, "does Luther Burbank get his ideas for new plant creations?" Well, there are seed catalogs.—*Detroit News.*

Chicago girl says she will marry the man who pays her father's debts, but applicants had better find out who made the debts.—*Columbia Record.*



Reg. U. S. Pat. Office. Copyrighted, 1925, by the Chicago *Tribune*

THE GREAT AMERICAN GAME SEEMS TO HAVE BECOME INTERNATIONALIZED

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

The scientist who found that diamonds ground to powder give off a repugnant odor will probably admit that boiling a cabbage is cheaper.—*Detroit News.*

Governor Ritchie says Government has usurped nine rights of the citizen, which is about six more than the citizen had to start with.—*Tampa Tribune.*

"The one great duty that stands out requires us to use our enormous powers to trim the balance of the world."—*The President's inaugural address.*

What this country really needs for the benefit of every one is some scheme to boost the price of wheat and at the same time reduce the price of flour.—*Boston Globe.*

Two men who tore all the buttons off the coats of two policemen will get off lightly in front of the judge, compared to what would be in store for them if they had to face the policemen's wives.—*Detroit News.*

Volstead offenders are so numerous out in Todd County, Minnesota, that the Sheriff has a waiting-list for the jail. Possibly they'll soon be entering their sons at birth, as is done by members of other exclusive clubs.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

The short session of Congress did fall pretty short.—*New York Evening World.*

A successful marriage is one where the wife is boss but doesn't know it.—*Toledo Blade.*

A politician's idea of a good citizen is one who isn't too darned inquisitive.—*Chicago Journal.*

Maybe the play jury could do something about the bad actors, too.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

It is nice to read about tenth-century wars and reflect that all of them are paid for.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

The tobacco now obtainable is bad enough, but just think what it would be if we had to bootleg it.—*Omaha Bee.*

Perhaps our new song, "Follow the Swallow," was dedicated to the coroner in a wood alcohol case.—*Detroit News.*

News from Constantinople indicates that the Turks are getting the Kurds out of the whey.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

About the only human quality money has is that it likes to stay where it finds a lot of congenial company.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Scientists say the New York earthquake was due to ocean-bed faults or something. This appears to clear Hylan.—*Dallas News.*

What is remarkable about Mr. Coolidge is that he seems to be stronger for economy after election than he was before.—*Toledo Blade.*

The New York World says the salary-increase bill went through Congress "as if it were greased." Because it was gravy.—*Louisville Times.*

Navy says our aviators are all up in the air. Aviators claim our Navy is all at sea. That leaves our defense up a tree.—*Columbia Record.*

Scientists say the earthquake Saturday night was caused by the earth's settling. This does not include France.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Naturally, the President exercising by electricity was due to be sneered at by statesmen who exercise by gas only.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The Brooklyn Eagle asks what we're going to do when the land will no longer feed the population. We shall go fishing.—*Louisville Times.*

The modern woman's idea of being a real helpmeet is to thread the needle for her husband when he goes to sew his buttons on.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

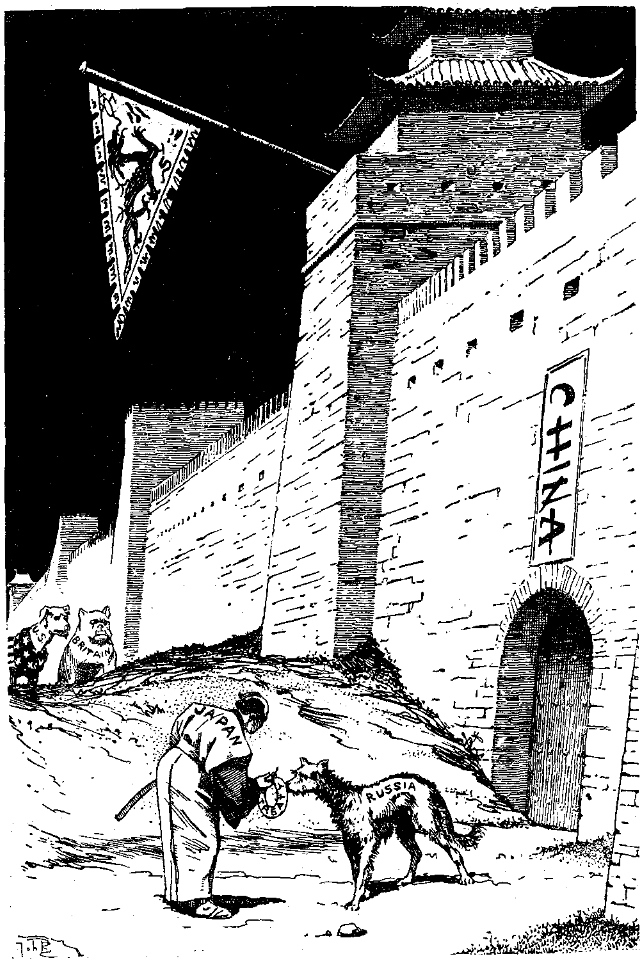
According to a British professor, the height of the human intelligence is reached at the age of sixteen. And at that age they always seem to feel sure of it.—*New York Evening World.*

Much valuable information, says an Admiral, was derived from the destruction of the *Washington.* It was proved among other things that it is almost impossible to sink a battle-ship by throwing sand-bags at it.—*Detroit News.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

RUSSIAN VIEWS OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY

ONE OF THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS of Soviet-Russian diplomacy is the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese Treaty, we are advised by Moscow journals, which are elated also by the Russo-Chinese agreement, said to insure important advantages to Russia in Far Eastern affairs. What the Japanese press think of the treaty with Russia was recorded in THE LITERARY DIGEST for March 7, and now we find the Moscow *Isviestia*, official organ of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets, noting that Japan's recognition of the Soviet Government provides for the resumption of normal diplomatic and consular relations between the two countries, and that henceforth they will eschew all hostile propaganda or activities with regard to each other. Moreover, the treaty contains clauses by virtue of which Japan recognizes Russia's sovereignty over the northern part of the Island of Sakhalin, hitherto occupied by Japan, which receives as compensation valuable concessions of oil and coal in that part of the island, with the privilege of extending them under certain conditions. In an interview given to the *Isviestia*, Mr. Tchitcherin, the People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, defines the significance of the Russo-Japanese Treaty as follows:



A DUTCH VIEW

JAPAN: "Now that this agreement is signed I hope you won't give me any trouble when I try to look over the great wall."

—*De Amsterdammer.*

"The treaty means much more than merely the recognition of the Soviet Union by one more Government, much more even than the settlement of questions in dispute between two Governments. It is not only the first step on the path leading to the establishment of friendly relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and of Japan; it is an important turning-point in the whole Far Eastern situation, in contemporary international policies at large. It means for us the passing of a whole period of military intervention, civil war and unsettled relations in the Far East, and . . . the unquestionable strengthening of our position on the Pacific coast. . . . To our ever-growing friendship with the Chinese people, which is passing through a widely liberalized movement, is now added our friendship with Japan. The treaty embodies the realization of one of the fundamental aims pursued by the peoples of the Soviet Union."

As quoted in *The Russian Review*, which is published by the Russian Information Bureau at Washington, D. C., Mr. Tchitcherin is reported as declaring that "it is impossible not to recall that the most far-sighted of Japan's leading statesmen have long comprehended the enormous importance for her of amicable relations with Russia," and he said further:

"The profound difference between our social order and that of Japan leads to deep distinctions, too, in the sphere of the principles resting at the foundation of the policy of the two nations. We count upon the sincerity of the Japanese Government, as it can also be completely at ease with respect to us. Of course, neither party to the agreement will infringe the obligations created by the agreement and the friendly political relations, and both will adhere firmly to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of the other side.

"The agreement signed on January 20 is thus an initial step. Its consequences will naturally have a profound effect on the entire complex of international relations."

Editorially, the *Isviestia* avers that "our position in the Far East is becoming stronger than ever," and it adds:

"Therefore, it was natural when our agreement with Japan was forming itself, that certain apprehensions should have been exprest in capitalistic countries. Much is being said of a new international combination whose outline begins to appear upon the horizon, namely, an alliance among Soviet Russia, Germany, China, and Japan. As far as Germany is concerned, it must be said that of late she has been showing a diametrically opposite tendency, that is to say, an inclination toward a rapprochement with the Entente. That is her business. But we are afraid that such a disposition of herself will gain nothing for Germany. As to the above-mentioned Far Eastern alliance, until now there is no sufficient material to found such a rumor, but the rumor shows that the dominating imperialistic system already feels the menace coming from the Far East. . . . Such fears disclose the fact that Russia is destined to play in Asia a rôle of immense historical importance."

The signer of the treaty on Russia's behalf, Mr. Karakhan, Soviet-Russia's Ambassador to China, calls attention in the *Isviestia* to the effect the new agreement may have on relations between Soviet Russia and the United States. Thus, he remarks:

"To judge by information received from the United States, that country is beginning to understand the disadvantages it labors under, because it has no understanding with Soviet Russia. It is true that this information also indicates our negotiations with the United States will be just as prolonged and arduous as were those with Japan. Personally, I do not agree with this opinion. As a matter of fact, there are not so many questions in dispute between the United States and Soviet Russia as there were with Japan and Soviet Russia."

But adverse Russian critics of the Soviet régime do not agree with Moscow's rosy hopes from the Russo-Japanese Treaty. It means the "victory of Japan" to the Berlin *Rul*, which is a

Liberal anti-Bolshevik Russian newspaper. It means also to this daily Russia's loss of some valuable rights which are now recognized as privileges of Japan. It is further alleged that the treaty gives Japan "all she was craving in the northern part of Sakhalin, that is to say, the power to exploit the natural resources of oil, coal and fisheries in Soviet territory." The *Rul* goes on:

> "It is true that the treaty allots Japan only one-half of the oil-wells that have been held by her, and only one-half of the wells she may discover according to her privilege of prospecting. But the Soviet Government is unable to exploit the remaining half of the wells—at least it can not be expected to work the wells in Northern Sakhalin, if it does not succeed in working even the Donietz Basin. According to the treaty, the remaining half of the wells will be handed over to foreigners, because the Soviet Government can not work them. These foreigners include the Japanese, and it is not difficult to foresee that they will fall entirely into the hands of the Japanese.
>
> "Even if there is no secret agreement to this effect, it is impossible to conceive that foreign enterprises competing with Japan should venture to establish themselves in that island which is situated in the sphere of Japan's economic influence. . . . One can hardly conceive, for example, that Americans should go to Sakhalin risking everything in case military complications with Japan should occur."

The *Rul* then points out that the Sakhalin concession is not being taken over by private enterprise, but by the State. What is more, it avers that this is probably the first and only concession granted by the Soviet Government which can be developed along normal lines, and this because of the fact that it is remote from the center of the Soviet régime, and within easy reach of Japanese hands. Therefore, this newspaper believes that:

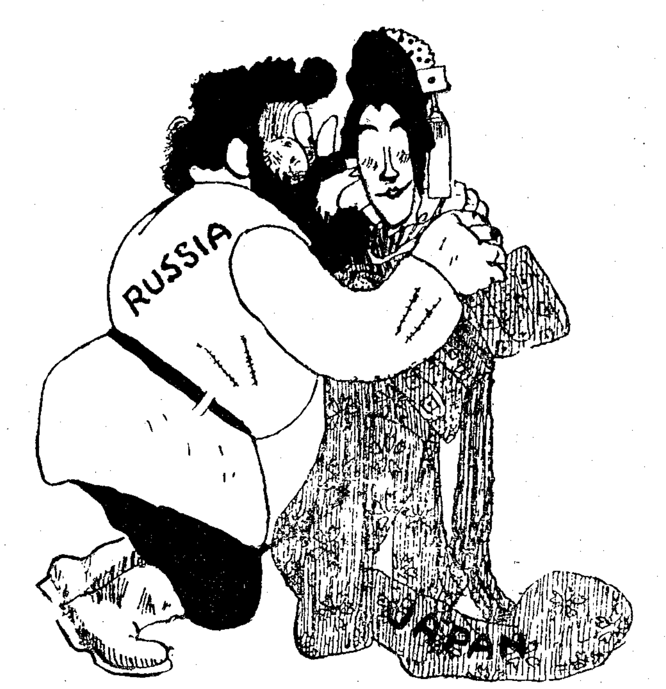
> "Holders of concessions do not need to fear the handicaps of the Soviet régime at this distance. In fact, the Japanese are taking the lead in what amounts to a seizure of Russian property. Concessions granted to private or semi-private foreign concerns in the midst of Russia are hardly to be developed under the economic system of the present. But a concession in distant parts of Russia, which is situated within the sphere of influence of another country is certainly possest of undeniable advantages."

As to the above-mentioned rumor of a coalition of Japan, China, Russia and Germany, the Tokyo *Hochi* remarks that "it is a hard fact that Great Britain and the United States dominate the world," and it proceeds:

> "The Anglo-Saxons carry on with a high hand. They take advantage of the French fear of Germany to prevail upon France to cooperate with them, thus governing the situation in international politics in the name of the three nations. This is a studied show. Great Britain and the United States are international despots. They are the tyrants of the world. The British and American peoples entertain a conviction that their unity can overrule world politics. This self-conceit forms the motive for the imaginary anxiety about the before-mentioned quadruple alliance.
>
> "The strong are afraid of renovation. To maintain their supremacy is the psychology which governs their policy. Great Britain and the United States are afraid of the formation of the quadruple alliance, as they are anxious of maintaining their hegemony. As long as they continue to be tyrants, international peace is impossible.
>
> "Subsequent to the close of the World War, all the nations of the world, except Great Britain and the United States, have been strenuous in their efforts to put a stop to the recurrence of war, to pacify the political unrest of the world, and to restore economic prosperity, but without success. It is the United States who urged the conclusion of the treaty of peace, but it is also the United States who mutilated that treaty. It is through the influence of Great Britain that the Peace Protocol was drafted, but it is also Great Britain who is trying to nullify the document.
>
> "It is a fact that the national politics of Great Britain and the United States have been governed by the influence of a powerful political party. The peace which these nations advocate is exclusively a peace of their own. As long as the Anglo-Saxons are bent upon safeguarding their selfish interests, the opposition influence will naturally rise to power. The organization of the quadruple alliance will be decided in accordance with the policy of Great Britain and the United States."

WOMAN'S PLACE IN JAPAN

THE LONG STRUGGLE of women in Britain and in the United States to obtain the right to vote is called to mind by some Japanese editors as the prospect of universal manhood suffrage looms brighter in their country. True, they would not have outsiders or the folks at home think that Japanese women are very soon to be casting their ballots. In point of fact, the so-called woman movement is still incipient in Japan, according to *The Japan Year Book* (Tokyo), and whatever agitation is made in this direction proceeds from and is conducted chiefly by men. But even this is "mainly academic," we are told, and there is no organized movement aiming at the elevation of woman's position. Activities of women in public affairs, it appears, are principally in the sphere of charity and philanthropic work, but it is added:



A JAPANESE IMPRESSION
The Tokyo *Chuo* considers the Russo-Japanese Treaty a success.

> "It would not be strictly correct to say that Japanese women are contented with their lot and with the existing rather one-sided arrangement of law as to rights and privileges and that most of them remain apathetic witnesses of what their sisters of America and England are doing for upholding and asserting the cause of woman. The fact is they lack such training and education as to start any movement in this field. The effect of centuries' moral training according to the doctrine of passive obedience to parents and husband, and to children as well, in their old age, insistently inculcated, is too deeply ingrained in the mind of our people to be visibly affected in a generation or two by the Western doctrine of womanhood. If there is an incentive to urge them to elevate their position, that comes, especially for the middle and lower classes, from the growing hardship of living, and from the opportunity, offered them by modern industries, to turn their labor to profit."

We read further that the field of breadwinning for Japanese women is still very limited, especially in the professions. As factory operatives, the part played by them is said to be much more important, altho it is pointed out, also, that the importance of female labor in the factory economy of Japan is gradually waning. Its proportion as set against male labor fell from 62 per cent. in 1909 to 60 in 1914, to 54 per cent. in 1919, and 53 per cent. in 1920. The ratio of increase of female labor in the past decade is said to be 59 per cent. as against 128 per cent. for men.

In the province of education, this authority informs us, the proportion of female teachers in the elementary schools is about one-half of the male, and at present these women teachers are paid about one-half or two-thirds less than their male colleagues. Kindergarten work is described as being "practically monopolized by women," such teachers numbering in all in 1920, 1,970, which included some foreigners. Of women physicians, we are told that there are about 700 now in Japan, with 33,534 nurses, and 33,348 midwives. It is estimated that, perhaps, the Japanese women physicians earn most of all the workers of their sex, especially as not a few of them are in the service of government and private wealthy individuals in China, Siam, and other countries on the Asiatic Continent. As to the legal status of women in Japan, fundamentally men and women are treated equally in the Civil Code, and we read:

> "Persons of both sexes below twenty years are considered minors and protected by law. Single women, after they have become of full age, that is, after the completion of their twentieth year, enjoy as much freedom as men in doing juristic acts, no discrimination being made for the difference in sex. It is in connection with marriage that woman's status comes to show a wide disparity as compared with that of men."

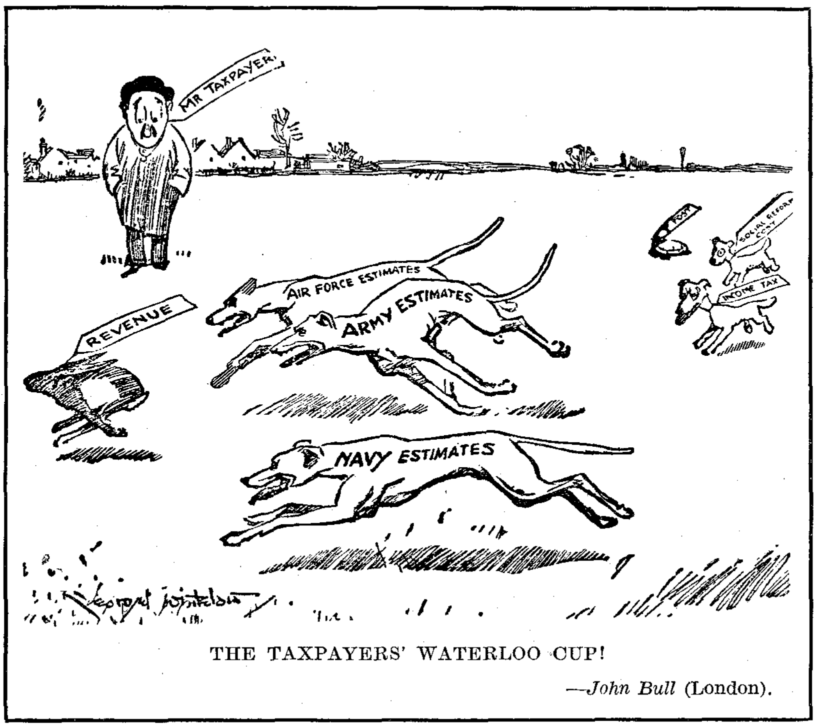
Among the points of difference noted in *The Japan Year Book* is that the legal restriction of age in marriage is different, according to the Civil Code, which requires that men must be above seventeen years, and women above fifteen years. Also we are told that if the parents of the man and woman to be married are living, their consent must be obtained unless the man has completed his thirtieth year, and the woman her twenty-fifth. Minors who have no parents living must obtain the consent of their guardians and the family councils.

In the matter of divorce, this authority relates, two classes of divorce are to be noted: divorce by consent, and divorce by judicial action. In the case of a divorce by consent, it is said there is no partiality, as mutual consent is required to make a divorce effective. But in the case of a divorce by judicial action, it is declared that the woman is very partially dealt with, for while the statutory offense on the part of the wife is in itself a sufficient ground, in the case of the husband it is required that he be prosecuted by law upon the accusation of the husband of the woman who is party to the crime. Another curious arrangement, as it may seem to Western eyes, is that a wife can not succeed to the house in precedence to a child, if she has one. And in case she has no child, we are told that an heir to the house is chosen by the father or mother of her husband, or by the council. But a wife may become heir to bequeathed property, and we read then:

> "In the case of succession to a house, a male has precedence over a female when there are two or more children in the house. A girl must give place to a boy even when she is his senior. A girl, even when she is a legitimate child, must give place to a boy who is a *shoshi*, or a natural child recognized by the father. In the case of succession to bequeathed property, the difference of sex is not taken into consideration, a *shoshi* and a natural child being entitled to half the share falling to a legitimate child."

BRITAIN'S GROWING AIR FORCE

IT IS TRUE THAT BRITAIN'S NEED of a powerful air force, as its first line of defense, is recognized by various British editors, but at the same time the country is laboring under such a burden of taxation that it is said no Government would dare fully to satisfy the actual demand. It was feared that the air estimates would be increased by three millions of pounds this year, remarks the London *Daily Chronicle*, which notes that the actual gross increase is about two and one-third. This includes not only the Air Ministry's own expenditure, we are told, but what will be spent by the Colonial Office for the airplane units in the Middle East, and by the Admiralty for the Fleet Air Arm. In fact, it is pointed out, the growth in the last division accounts for over half the increased cost, and this journal goes on to say:



THE TAXPAYERS' WATERLOO CUP!

—*John Bull* (London).

> "While the country is so heavily overtaxed, it is more important than ever to keep down, generally speaking, the cost of the fighting services. But the air service is in a peculiar position. It is the nation's first and most vital line of defense; if it failed in a war with any neighboring power, our civil population would be open to wholesale murderous attacks, which neither Army nor Navy could deal with. Moreover, it has by general admission been allowed to fall too far behind the swollen strength of the French air forces; and to recover bare security we must shoulder the cost of considerably expanding it.
>
> "For these reasons few can quarrel with the proposed total of air expenditure. The question for Parliament will be, whether it is spent in the best way, and covers adequately the main needs. This will require the closest scrutiny."

The Manchester *Guardian* calls attention to the fact that while the air estimates for 1925-26 amount to £15,809,762, or some £652,000 more than the total estimates for 1924-25, the effective net increase is £1,972,000, when the separate provision made in the net estimates for 1924-25 for the Fleet Air Arm is taken into account. With the Middle East vote (Colonial Office) of £3,116,700 for Irak, Palestine, and Transjordania defense, and the Admiralty estimate of £1,320,000 for the Fleet Air Arm, together with minor appropriations-in-aid, the gross figure for 1925-26 Air Force expenditure is £21,319,300. The aviation correspondent of this newspaper considers as an interesting feature of the air estimates the announcement that the Admiralty now pays for the Fleet Air Arm, and he continues:

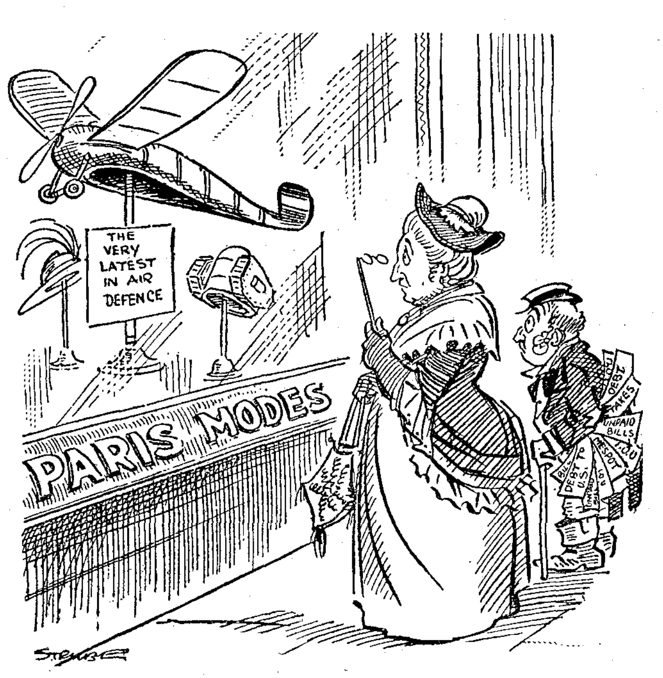
> "At the time of the agreement or compromise between the Admiralty and the Air Ministry over the control of this arm, which was arranged by Mr. Baldwin's first Government, the Admiralty asked leave to pay for the Navy's aircraft, even tho the Air Ministry was the source of supply. This permission has now been granted.
>
> "A similar arrangement with the War Office (which only gets the use of four squadrons) has not yet been made, but ought to follow in due course. The Fleet Air Arm and the Army cooperation squadrons are engaged on purely naval and military business. As their efficiency develops the Admiralty and the War Office should be able to effect savings in light cruisers and cavalry respectively, and it is therefore obviously proper that the cost

of these flights and squadrons should not be borne on the Air Ministry vote. This vote should be devoted entirely to Air Defense and civil aerial transport, together with such essentials as research and meteorology.

"For the rest, there is little in the Air estimates which has not already been commented on. There is a natural increase under every heading, and the only point for discussion is whether the increases are large enough. Three-quarters of a million odd seems a modest increase for technical equipment and research. The reequipment of our squadrons with up-to-date types of aircraft is proceeding none too fast.

"The extra £2,000 for civil aviation is even still more modest, and hardly seems likely to solve the difficulties of the light airplane clubs from which so much is expected. In future years we can not expect airships to be content with a total of half a million.

"It must not be forgotten that aircraft in every form, civil and defense, lighter-than-air and heavier-than-air, holds out a promise of either saving money or making money in the future, and increased expenditure on the Air estimates should be regarded as a prudent investment, if not as an actual economy."



THE SPRING HAT

MRS. BULL: "If I'm going to be in the fashion, John, I must have one like that." —*The Daily Express* (London).

Editorially, this Manchester daily gives utterance rather pessimistically to the statement that "we all know that the Great War has not ended war, nor even sated in some of its combatants the lust for war," and it adds:

"We also know that, soon after the war ended, France was maintaining a combatant air force just ten times as large as our own, and that, in the three years since the naval covenant was signed, France has ordered more than 100 new war-ships, while we and the United States have ordered a dozen apiece. We know, too, that international morals have not improved since the war, and that for us to walk unarmed in the sour, jealous, nervous, and highly armed Europe of to-day is not a course that many of us would dare to recommend if there were any chance of seeing the recommendation adopted."

From the point of view of the security of the country from attack by air, the London *Times* is convinced that the increase in the Air estimates can not be said to err on the side of extravagance. Only two regular units are to be added to the small force of eighteen completely formed regular squadrons available for Home Defense, and it is noted that at this rate it would take till 1936 to raise the strength of the regular force to forty squadrons, "by no means too many for the defensive work which may some day be demanded of it." It is further remarked that:

"For when and if the trial of another war descends upon this country, if ever the Home Defense Force is needed, it will be needed immediately on—if not, indeed, before—the declaration of war, and not, as in the case of the Army, some days after. In any future war the keynote of air strategy will undoubtedly be a swift and sudden attack on the nerve-centers of the invaded country, delivered with the utmost possible number of machines. Instant readiness to take the air in sufficiently strong force to beat off the attack will be absolutely essential if the nerve-centers are not to be destroyed. Since, therefore, the five other squadrons to be formed this year will belong to the Special Reserve and Auxiliary forces, the prompt readiness of which for war service is at present an unknown quantity, the fact must be faced that actually at the moment and throughout the next year our Home Defense against aerial attack would be practically negligible if there were any decided air menace."

ARMS AND THE GERMANS

WHILE TALK GOES ON about making Europe safe for France by preventing a recrudescence of German militarism, it is interesting to note the admissions of a German on Prussian war-mindedness, which appears in a German review consecrated to the work of promoting peace. The author of these avowals is Prof. F. W. Foerster, and they appear in *Mennschein*, which came under the notice of the Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*, who tells us that he is perhaps Germany's greatest idealist and a man of science. The Professor believes "there is no greater or more urgent duty than to publish undeniable facts about secret German armings and mobilization, with all existing information about undoubted tendencies in that direction." His article is in effect a letter to General Morgan on the subject of an article by the General in the London *Quarterly Review*. General Morgan, it appears, was the Deputy-Adjutant General on the Interallied Military Control in Germany from 1919 to 1923. According to Professor Foerster, General Morgan's article in *The Quarterly Review* has been seized upon by the German press and discust as the "first contribution of fact," and it is assumed by them that General Morgan's impressions and opinions have had "an important bearing" on the decisions of his Government. To quote Professor Foerster further:

"My best-informed friends in Germany tell me that all which you have established in regard to volunteers shows that actually a far-reaching plan on a great scale is disclosed, apart from all that which could possibly be prepared by Russo-German cooperation and apart from all Allied control.

"You have written a very chivalrous book on the present situation in Germany, in which you show sympathetic understanding of the extraordinary difficulties of the German situation. If now you send a direct answer to the number of actual doubts and objections, you may perhaps gain the ear of eminent Nationalists who up to the present have not realized to the full extent the incalculable damage which is done to German credit abroad by all these dodges.

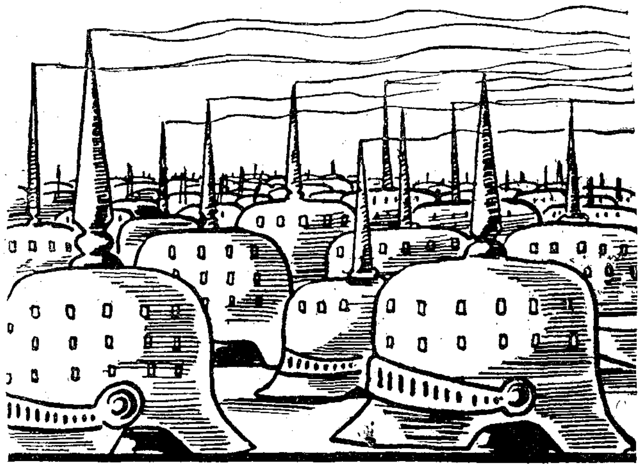
"You will certainly agree with me when I state that the value of our work of enlightenment in regard to the facts of preparation for a war does not consist in giving emphasis to new acts of coercion and measures of control and to further arming on the side of those who are threatened.

"The true aim of our work can only be to awake the full sense, in all nations concerned, of an unbearable and untenable state of general and interchangeable mistrust in Europe—a state of affairs which can only be got rid of by an heroic and general effort to erect an efficacious wall of protection against any attempt to alter the present position by an abolition of military force.

"Such a European pact would slowly but quite automatically cancel the significance of all effort of mass destruction and mass-poisoning of human lives and take the place of disarmament-control, which is as powerful in the long run as it is effective.

"Something, however, must be done, and done in the closest, most earnest way. If you, General, would hope to make clear the internal state of affairs in the sense of my foregoing exposition, you would not only do great service toward all European peace, but also help a new Germany to emerge, which will devote itself sincerely to cooperation with its former enemies and with the rest of mankind."

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* goes on to say that General Morgan complied with the request of Professor Foerster and the *Mennschein* published a long letter from him in which he shows that Germany has evaded disarmament. Concerning this letter Professor Foerster remarks:



AN ITALIAN THRUST

"German industry back at normal."

—*Il 420* (Florence).

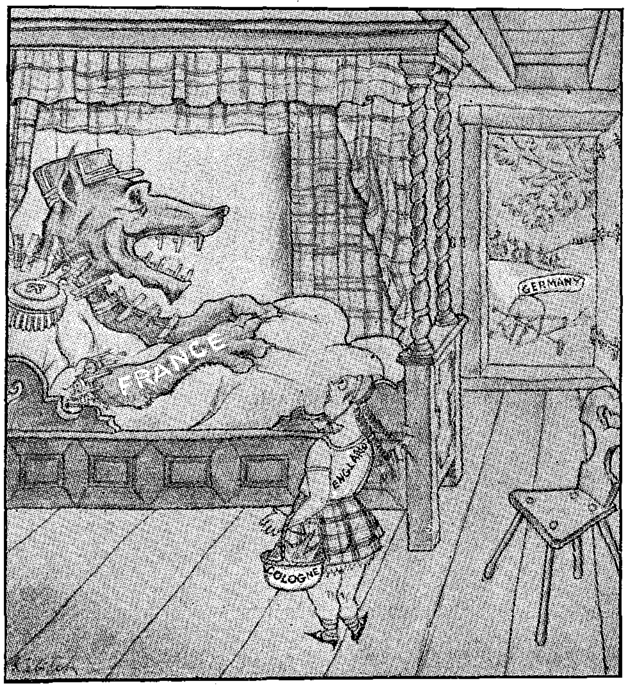
> "I have heard that there are great difficulties in the way of the publication of a full report of the Allied Control Commission. Many circles and those who are most friendly to Germany fear the result will be to strengthen the militaristic tendencies in France and England.
>
> "If the very weighty and very concrete indications and particulars of the Morgan letter are concealed from the German public, nobody should be surprized if foreigners do not consider it only a maneuver to get out of an examination of the real facts.
>
> "It can not be hammered enough on German public opinion that the only practical and real German policy for getting the occupied territory evacuated as quickly as possible lies in fulfilling the Treaty with the strictest loyalty, and unrelenting opposition to all those measures which actually or apparently display an attempt to evade the Treaty on a grand scale."

Professor Foerster goes on to say that at this critical time one acts in a patriotic spirit who "urges with the greatest insistence" on clearing up the facts of the case, and he decries those who would hope to help Germany and free the Rhine by denying things "known to be facts by foreigners just as well as by thousands of Germans." He confesses further that:

> "Our whole history, technical skill and industry, as well as a special gift for organization, have created among us exceptional conditions which allow us to create out of nothing the organization of an Army, with all that pertains to it, incomparably quicker than our neighbors. Just for this reason there is alarm at the work of Seeckt, and just for this reason nobody in Europe will lay down his arms until the German people have subdued, in a more convincing manner, its will to recover by violence all that is lost, and before unhesitating and honest German cooperation in uniting Europe on the basis of the work of Geneva has become an undoubted fact.
>
> "I turn to you to-day as a German patriot who has for well-nigh forty years fought for the resurrection of the past and the truest German traditions, and who, in the interest of Germany, observes the resuscitation of Prussian militarism with no less anxiety than you and your friends do from your national standpoint, and in the interest of European understanding.
>
> "From day to day I see more clearly that the German people can not liberate itself from the domination of the military class by its own strength. No peace, no advance toward European unity, and no hope for honorable cooperation by Germany with the rest of the world can be guaranteed if Prussian militarism is not deprived of every possibility of resuscitation."

That Germany has not carried out the disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty is said by the Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* to be obvious from the joint note Mr. Herriot and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald addrest to the German Government after the London Conference of last year. The Reichswehr, this informant tells us, is limited by law to a standing strength of 100,000. It enlists young men, who receive a few months' intensive military training and then depart to the universities. We are further informed that it gives military instruction to a volunteer corps equal in number to the official strength of the Reichswehr itself. Also, it is noted that the patriotic and sporting associations must be taken into account, for they all practise military training and, says this British correspondent in France, "if war were to recur they would be as useful to the new German Army as were our Territorials to Lord Kitchener." Moreover, it is reported by this writer that the Inter-Allied Commission estimates the strength of the German Army at 400,000 men. Behind them are said to be the reserves of war-trained ex-servicemen, and the "Security Police" organized to provide as many officers as possible. We read then:

> "The French point of view is, of course, well known to the British Government. But the mass of our people have not yet realized how genuine and acute is the feeling of the French upon the question of security. The German fleet lies many fathoms deep under the tides which sweep into Scapa Flow. The German Army of the war years has disappeared, and it is easy to argue that General von Seeckt, with his 400,000 men but without artillery, would never venture to match himself against the Army of France.
>
> "Those of us who live in France, however, know that the French do not judge the situation purely by military reports and statistics. They know that the man-power of Germany is almost twice that of France; they have good reason to know that Germany is a bad neighbor, and still better reason to believe in the constructive and organizing power of the Prussian mind. They do not fear an immediate attack from Germany; but equally they do not believe that their future is secure."



GERMAN SATIRE

THE ENGLISH RED RIDING HOOD: "Grandmother, why have you so many submarines, airplanes, guns and other weapons?"

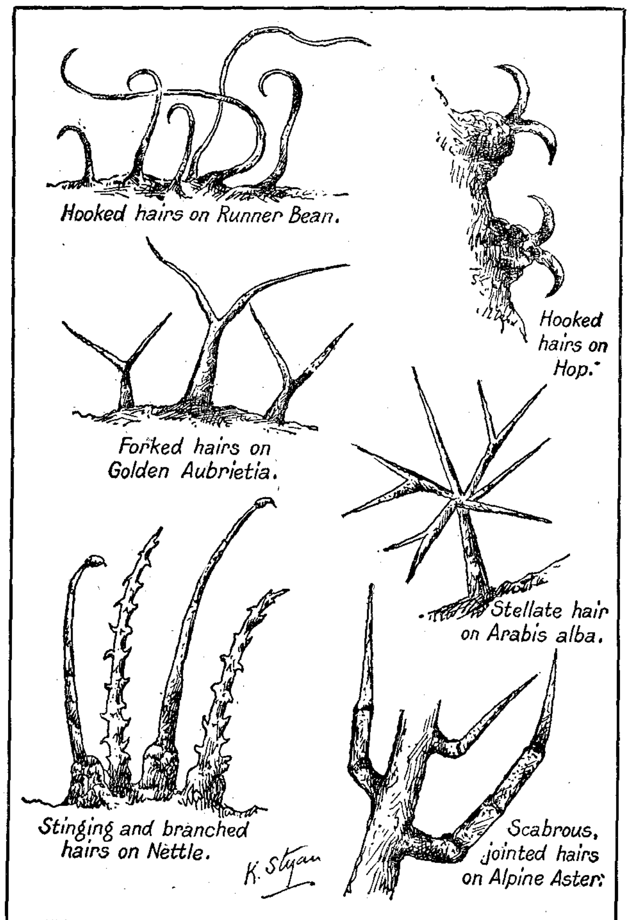
THE FRENCH WOLF: "You, Red Riding Hood, need have no fear. These arms of mine are to protect me against the German lamb, which, as you know, wishes to destroy me."

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

PLANTS THAT GROW HAIR

IF THE BOBBED-HAIR MANIA were to strike the vegetable world, there would be a sad state of affairs. For a great many plants grow hair of one kind or another, and these hairs are a very necessary part of their existence. Any close cropping would be much more than a loss of a "crowning glory." It would be a veritable catastrophe, for there are root hairs that help feed plants; hair coats that keep plants cold or warm or dry or moist, as the case may be; there are hairs that act as a defense against insects, animals and man; hairs that aid in the process of fertilization or seed distribution. The various shapes and uses of plant hair are described and discust in *Discovery* (London) by K. E. Styan. We must know where to look for a plant's hirsute appendage, for some hairs are found on the roots, others on the stems or leaves of a plant. Some are rather difficult of observation, being on or in calices, corollas, stamens and pistils; they clothe many a bud-scale, many a bract; they envelop many a seed or form an appendage to it; and they are found on fruits and in galls, etc. They are not hard to find, but many a plant that looks smooth to the naked eye presents hairs when viewed under the magnifying glass. Mr. Styan goes on:


Hooked hairs on Runner Bean.
Hooked hairs on Hop.
Forked hairs on Golden Aubrietia.
Stellate hair on Arabis alba.
Stinging and branched hairs on Nettle.
K. Styan
Scabrous, jointed hairs on Alpine Aster.

FANCY HAIR-GROWTHS IN THE PLANT WORLD

"The color differs greatly. Some hairs are silvery white, creamy yellow, pink, blue and other tones of these shades, the colored examples being found mainly on or in the flowers themselves, or on the main stems. The glandular hairs on the stem of London Pride and other saxifrages look exactly like wee glasses, half-filled with blood-red wine! Then, again, some hairs exude a pleasant, others an unpleasant, odor, some are sweet and others nasty to the taste, many are very glutinous. All these specialties are, of course, intended for special uses, such as for attracting or warding off agreeable or non-desired insect visitors in search of nectar.

"The uses of hairs are somewhat numerous, but we will name the most important:

"1. For feeding the plant. Root-hairs and many glandular hairs do this.

"2. To protect the plant from excess of damp, cold, burning heat, or long drought. Examples for this purpose literally swarm. There are the felted leaves of numerous alpines (edelweiss) and other lowland species; the felted leaves of dry-ground plants such as the cud-weeds, the blanket plants of our gardens, the lovely flanneled-leaved and stemmed mulleins of our hedgerows and woods. Rock plants are almost entirely covered with marvelous stellate hairs that protect them from sun and damp and cold, the leaves being specially clothed so that the stomata, or breathing pores, are safe from becoming clogged, frozen, or burnt.

"3. Hairs form footholds or 'bridges' to large flying insects when they alight on a blossom when seeking honey. These bridges are generally very highly colored.

"4. They play a large part in aiding the process of cross-fertilization, and even self-fertilization. Very wonderful contrivances are found for this purpose in plants, notably in the hairs on the stamens of broomrape and lousewort, and on the styles of the pistils in many vetches, the garden runner-beans and a number of other papilionaceous flowers; also in the large order Compositæ (in the daisy, chamomile, feverfew, knapweed, etc.).

"5. They assist greatly in the process of a plant's climbing or adhering to a foreign support, such hairs being forked or curved over at the tip. Ex., the runner bean, cleavers, mugwort, etc.

"6. They ward off browsing animals (even man) and unwelcome insect-visitors by means of stinging hairs on stems and leaves, and present a barrier against certain insects when they form 'weels' or chevaux-de-frise round the tube of some corollas, such as those of dead-nettle, pansy, gentian, etc.

"7. They assist in the dispersion of fruits and seeds, forming beautiful hairy awns or limbs, or exquisite pappuses. Every one knows the silky 'thistledown' and the meadow 'clocks' of dandelion and numerous species of the Compositæ; also the silky 'beards' of the wild clematis. All these are hairy growths that are formed to catch the wind when dispersion is ready to take place. Other beautiful silky-haired contrivances—for the same purpose—can be seen in the wonderful catkins of the black poplar.

"The different kinds of hair are:—

"1. Those that are *simple*—that is, without any branchings or outgrowths of any kind upon them. These are made up of one long cell or of several. Sometimes such hairs are very long and very slender; most delicate and silvery in hue. The webby growth found on many leaves and stems, root-hairs, and countless others are of this form.

"2. Hairs with clearly defined *joints* that resemble knuckles. Some plants (snapdragon, foxglove, speedwell, hedge-woundwort, artichoke, etc.) are excellent instances of those possessing *jointed* hairs. They can be very well seen also in the hairy tissue that lines the upper edge in many of the orchids.

"3. *The hooked, saw-like, or curved.* Some of these are most curious. The hairs on the runner-bean and hop show how greatly such stiff, curved hairs assist a plant to climb.

"4. *The stellate or starlike.* Of this kind I have found a great number (specially among rock-plants), many of which have been most beautiful objects under the microscope. Individually, such a hair has rays branching off at its tip. These arms may be simple or branched, and they vary in number in different species of plants.

"5. *Forked or barbed hairs* are common and interesting. Beautiful examples are seen in the aubretia and achillea. The prongs may be two, three, or more in number.

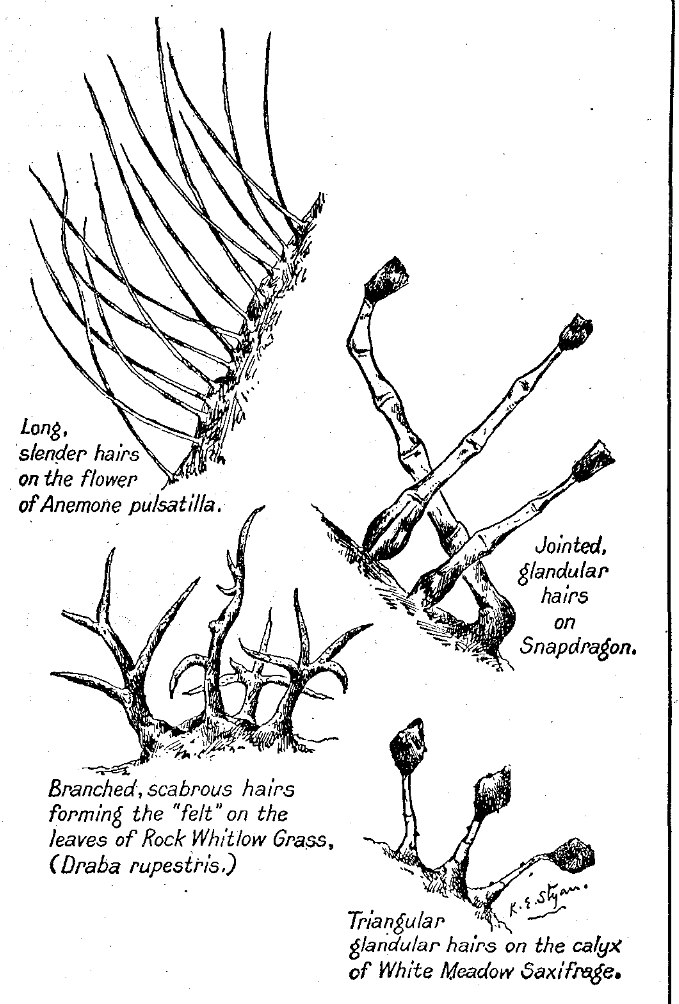
"6. *Stinging hairs.* These secrete an acrid, burning fluid in their bulbous bases and eject it into the skin if one rubs against and breaks the glandular tip of the hair. Nettle is a good example.

"7. *Glandular.* These are found in vast quantities on a great number of different specied plants, and afford examples that are extremely quaint, so curious, in fact, that unless one saw them for oneself they might be deemed *unreal!* I have found every conceivable shape and size of glandular hair. These hairs, as the name implies, possess *glands*, either at the base or the tip, which secrete fluids that attract or ward off insect visitors, or assist in trapping them and then digesting their nitrogenous properties. In many cases glandular hairs protect developing buds from cold and damp. They vary greatly in color, scent and taste.

"Stinging hairs are, of course, glandular, but they are of such distinctive form that I place them in a group by themselves. The name of the order to which the nettles belong is Urticaceæ, the word 'urtica' being derived from 'uro,' to burn. The secreted fluid in these plants, specially in several of the foreign species, is very burning, and in some of the East Indian species is dangerous; the sting of one of the Java nettles in some cases even causes death.

"8. *The peltate.* This is a scarce form of hair. Among the many hundreds I have examined, only a few examples of shieldlike ones have come to light. The best of these were on the under surface of the leaf of eleagnus. The leaf is very scaly, white and silvery beneath; these scales can be removed with the fingers, and, under the microscope, each looks like a plate or shield. Scurfy leaves are found also in the sea buckthorn, a low-growing local shrub on our east coast.

"As briefly then as possible I have shown some of the peculiarities and interests that can be found in the study of plant-hairs. To my readers I leave it to find out, for themselves, a great many more. Every year adds to my collection of drawings of weird, quaint and beautiful examples, and all hairy plants, in garden or the open 'wild,' are specially dear to me by reason of the wonders they possess, but which must be examined with care before they can be understood. All hairy plants are endowed with a certain amount of mystery. It is open to any student to fathom out that mystery, and enjoy, to the full, the pleasures of the work."


Long, slender hairs on the flower of Anemone pulsatilla.
Jointed, glandular hairs on Snapdragon.
Branched, scabrous hairs forming the "felt" on the leaves of Rock Whitlow Grass, (Draba rupestris.)
Triangular glandular hairs on the calyx of White Meadow Saxifrage.

STRANGE, BUT USEFUL APPENDAGES

Plant hairs seen under a magnifying-glass.

DOES A FISH SMELL?—The popular idea that the sense of smell consists of detecting minute traces of gaseous substances in the air, that taste consists of detecting substances dissolved in water, and that therefore fish can not be said to have a real sense of smell has been attacked by a German physiologist, Prof. Karl von Frisch, of Breslau. According to Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"Professor von Frisch states that the nerves of the taste organs of fish, which are located not only in their mouths but also on other widely scattered spots on their bodies, are connected with quite different nerve trunks, leading to a different part of the brain, than those of the fishes' nostrils. He claims also that the two groups of organs work differently. Normal fish were able to detect very faint traces of food flavors which he put into their tanks, and began to hunt about for their dinners; while if he put their nose-nerves out of commission by a slight operation they were totally indifferent to the 'odors' even tho their taste nerves were still in order. In another experiment he learned that the amphibian newts and salamanders used the same organs on land for detecting the presence of worms underground that they used in the water to find worms that he had tied up in a bag and dropt into their aquarium. Professor von Frisch therefore concludes that 'smelling' serves to detect very minute stimulations, and thus makes it possible for a fish or other aquatic creature to discover food, even at a considerable distance; while 'tasting' examines stimulants which are generally more concentrated, at close quarters."

NOW THE "SCIENTOLOGIST"

THIS NEW NAME is proposed by an editorial writer in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York) to signify the combination of scientist and technologist—the learned man who has "come out of his shell," and put himself at the service of industry. Amazing changes have occurred in recent years in consequence of the invasion of industry by science, the author reminds us. Until recent times the scientist, in the popular mind, was pictured as an individual who played with test tubes at odd moments to relieve eye-strain, caused by the prolonged observance through the microscope of the antics of animalculæ. He was considered as a being apart from ordinary mortals, unpractical and visionary. The stress of competition has changed all this. The writer goes on:

"Science to-day is the helpmeet of industry; and the scientist who hopes to 'arrive' must have for his purpose in life the introduction of changes that will speed production, reduce costs and improve quality; he must devise applications and perfect processes for the utilization and conservation of resources and man-power; he must benefit industry and, in doing so, benefit humanity. This consummation of ideals may not be his immediate objective, but it indicates the purpose of his work. He can not dissociate himself from the ultimate object, altho this must not be allowed to influence actions or deflect the course in the direction of the scientific ideal—the discovery of fact.

"The gap between the laboratory and the plant has narrowed so much of late that a bridge between the two is possible, whereby the scientist can emerge from his seclusion and, seeing the application of his researches, take a scientific interest in production problems. With a closer acquaintance with these he becomes 'practical'; and in due course, with official recognition of his ability, he takes charge of the plant. Variations in application occur, but this is the skeleton of the idea that has found favor and that pays dividends. Science has invaded industry.

"Radical innovation prompts consideration of the inadequacy of existing nomenclature. New words are added whenever emergency exists. They are justified by usage, become current coinage, and in time are accepted as 'good English.' The scientist, the dictionary tells us, is one 'learned in science.' The technologist is one 'skilled in technology,' which is science applied to industry. With the blending of the two avocations, as observable in hundreds of industrial plants to-day, a need arises for a new designation. A 'scientologist' is the type of man we mean. He is a real live wire—we have often wanted to describe him with one word—up to the minute in theoretical knowledge, coupled with an appreciation of actual operation that makes him the keystone of the arch of industry; able to direct research in the laboratory as well as to supervise the design and operation of equipment to put the results of such research into effect."

IS RADIO EARTHBOUND?

COULD A RADIO MESSAGE OR SIGNAL reach the earth from beyond our atmosphere? This question will be solved when Professor Goddard sets off his now famous big rocket, we are told by D. C. Wilkerson, writing in *Radio News* (New York, March). It is now planned to include in the rocket's traveling outfit an automatic radio signaling apparatus, and we may be sure that all the receiving stations will be listening in when the journey begins. During the last year, more than any other year in history, Mr. Wilkerson asserts, men have been given the results of scientific radio achievements which stimulate the imagination, as a spur to lagging engineering and technical development. He goes on:

"We have experienced the near approach of Mars, the flurry of mysterious radio impulses apparently connected with the fiery planet in some way, but the findings of this investigation have not been thoroughly tabulated from all quarters.

"Prof. C. Francis Jenkins, the television and telephotographic expert, made signal graphs of the electrical disturbances for the whole time of Mars's approach period, and there are other results yet to be centralized for study, from all over the world.

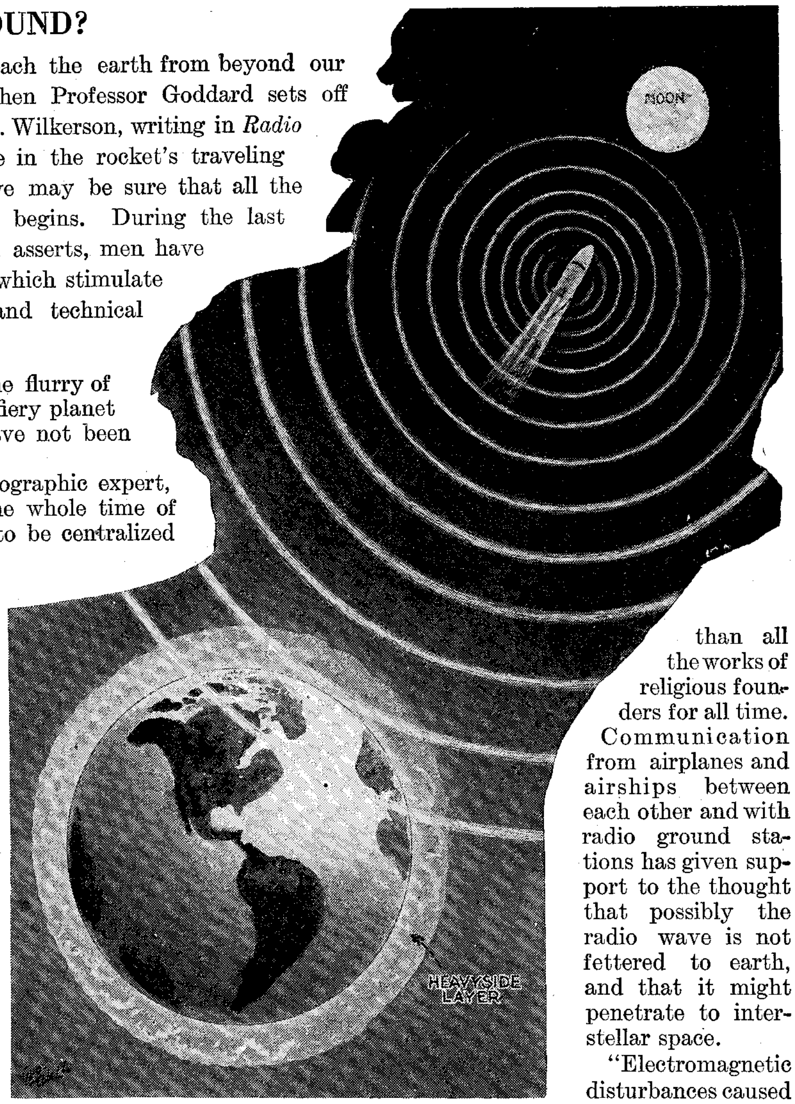
"From scientific research and countless years of grinding labor, the human race has been able to grasp the immensity of the eternal universe to which the earth is an insignificant part. The average man-in-the-street now knows that we on earth are flying at tremendous speed through the heavens, linked to the sun and the other planets, our solar system being in turn linked in some way to the greater system of tremendous stars.

"Astronomers have yearned for centuries to bridge the gap beyond our own infinitesimal plane, and determine whether or not nature has peopled other worlds with living, thinking beings like ourselves. The physical limitations of space and the force of gravity chain us to the earth, but the eye, aided by giant telescopes, has pierced the heavens and found there much food for reflection.

"Even with the tremendous magnifying power of the mightiest of modern telescopes, we can not discern on any other celestial body traces of life. The face of the moon, the nearest object in point of miles to our earth, discloses no vestige of animal or vegetable life. The greenish haze noted on the surface of Mars has not been satisfactorily observed generally.

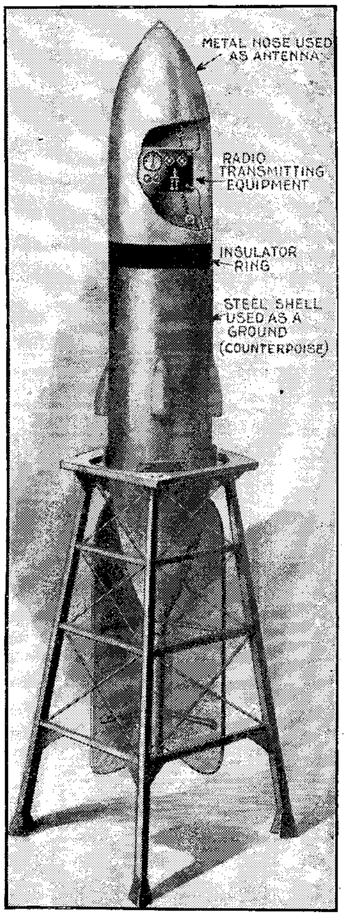
"The sudden growth of radio has placed in our grasp a new force of most portentous possibilities. It is practically instantaneous. Its wave moves with the speed of light. A modern English physicist, Dr. Heaviside, has propounded the theory that radio waves are earthbound, being guided by the electrical properties of the surrounding gases.

"This theory enjoys great vogue among men of high authority. More adventurous minds have hoped that by means of the radio wave we might communicate with other living beings on other planets. What a masterful conception to stimulate the hopes of man! To reach out beyond our own little sphere and find other civilizations will do more to advance human thought and development than all the works of religious founders for all time. Communication from airplanes and airships between each other and with radio ground stations has given support to the thought that possibly the radio wave is not fettered to earth, and that it might penetrate to interstellar space.



Illustrations by courtesy of *The Radio News* (New York)

TO FIND OUT IF RADIO PENETRATES SPACE


METAL NOSE USED AS ANTENNA
RADIO TRANSMITTING EQUIPMENT
INSULATOR RING
STEEL SHELL USED AS A GROUND (COUNTERPOISE)

DESIGN FOR RADIO MOON ROCKET

"Electromagnetic disturbances caused by mighty eruptions shown in spots on the face of the sun have been noted on the earth and records made from them in radio stations. If such disturbances can project a radio wave from the sun to the earth, then is it not proved that these impulses can carry on through space?

"To obtain exact proof of this perplexing question has been a problem impossible of solution, since we had no way to set up radio waves beyond the earth's zone of influence, until Professor Goddard first brought out his projected moon-rocket.

"Simply, the plan is to build a giant rocket which shall move through space by the ejection-reaction principle. It will carry a series of explosive charges sufficiently powerful to drive the body of the rocket beyond the gravitational pull of the earth, the successive charges to drive the rocket to the moon. As the mighty projectile progresses through the heavens, it will be watched by thousands of astronomers who will check on its flight, speed and the place where it lands on the moon. This latter item, of course, depends upon the accuracy of calculations made for picking the proper time, place and direction of initial flight.

"It is now proposed to include in the mechanism of the rocket a small but powerful radio transmitter which shall be set in operation at the moment the rocket is released. Coincident with the verifying of the flight of the rocket by astronomers, the vast army of radio listeners will stand by their receiving sets with watches in hand noting the strength of signals as long as they shall continue.

"This will settle once and for all whether or not the radio wave, our only present-day hope for signaling other intelligent creatures on other planets, can conquer the void between our interstellar neighbors and ourselves. What a wonderful inspiration it will be to mankind to realize that there exist elsewhere than on earth other living, thinking beings!

"Some plans were made for carrying a man as a passenger in the Goddard Rocket, and volunteers were even listed for the journey. Such a human sacrifice has been discouraged, for there is little doubt but that a man thus carried could not survive the trip for many reasons. It is also believed that the first tremendous impulse of the rocket in flight would be great enough to burst the blood-vessels of the passenger, therefore the idea of the passenger has been abandoned.

"In lieu, thereof, the radio transmitter has been suggested as a passenger. It will certainly provide intelligent means for obtaining important facts about the vast spaces existing throughout the universe.

"When the world of science knows for a certainty that the radio waves can carry through interstellar space, the time when further and more ambitious attempts to communicate with our planetary neighbors will be hastened.

"This may answer the cynical queries of skeptics who demand to know what use all this sort of thing is to the world. Every new scientific fact produced supplies further tools with which to better our fast-growing and complicated structure of civilization. Let it be hoped that success crowns the efforts of all men who dare to pioneer the distant fields of our universe."

HOW THE LIGHT-CURE WORKS

THE BENEFICIAL ACTION of a change of climate, especially when a sunny place is chosen, is well known; but why the change is frequently more effective than other methods of cure has only recently been investigated, we are told by a writer in *Nature* (London). Apart from the mental effects of a change of scene, he says, benefit may be derived from both the cooling power of the air and also the incidence upon the body of the sun's rays. In fact:

"The effects of the different parts of the spectrum are not the same, the ultra-violet rays being the most active therapeutically. They are present in the atmosphere to a much greater amount, relatively to the infra-red heat rays, in summer as compared to winter, but their activity is confined to the superficial layers of the skin, since they have only a low penetrating power. It must be remembered also that these rays are largely absorbed by glass, and therefore exposure must be made in the open air or directly to a source of ultra-violet light.

"It appears possible that rays of a shorter wave-length than 290 micro-millimeters, which do not occur in the solar radiation, may be still more effective than the latter. The skin pigment absorbs chiefly the visible yellow and green rays, with the production of heat, which is then radiated outward by the skin, while the red and short infra-red penetrate still more deeply. In this way, in a cold atmosphere, the body temperature is higher in the deeper parts, but falls, from radiation from the skin, toward the surface. If this radiation from the skin is mostly prevented, as in a warm, damp tropical atmosphere, the surface of the body tends to have a higher temperature than the deeper portions: hence arises the enervating influence of the tropics, while in a colder (and sunny) climate the conditions are invigorating.

"The increased loss of heat from the skin in a cool atmosphere, as at a high altitude, appears to be greater than the increase in the temperature from the absorption of light and heat rays, since, as Leonard Hill has shown, the metabolism of the body at rest is increased from 50 to 100 per cent. under these conditions, and to this increase is due a great deal of the benefit which ensues. Further, a cool atmosphere is usually drier than a warm one, and this promotes an increase in the evaporation of aqueous vapor from the lungs, with a resultant increase in the flow of fluid through the respiratory membranes, thus aiding in the healing of any lesions of the respiratory system which may be present.

"Apart from alterations in metabolism and temperature, various changes in the constitution of the body under the influence of light have been described. Thus, there is an increase in the bactericidal power of the blood: while the formation of the blood platelets has been found to be stimulated. The now well-known beneficial effect of sunlight in rickets appears to be due to a mobilization of vitamin in the body: light enables normal growth to continue on diets which are relatively deficient in vitamin. The body-changes in rickets depend on a disturbance in the metabolism of calcium and phosphorus and are accompanied by a reduction in the amount of inorganic phosphorus in the blood. The addition of vitamin A to the food or exposure to light, especially ultra-violet rays, produces an increase in the blood phosphorus together with increased retention of this element and calcium. It must, however, be remembered that light, like other therapeutic agents, should be used with caution, since in certain cases it may produce a depressing effect, impairing, instead of strengthening, the body's resistance."

CRYING IS HARD WORK

LIFTING oneself to the top of the Washington Monument in an hour's time would be no negligible task; yet the equivalent of this work is performed by every baby that cries all the time, we are told in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). The normal physiologic life of young infants, says this paper, consists in eating, sleeping and growing. This summary does not include any provision for a type of activity that plays a significant part throughout all the later periods of human existence. The writer continues:

"Muscular function, as it enters into both work and play, determines in no small measure the demands that are made on the energy reserves of the adult body. The metabolism of work is of a different order from that of rest; and, correspondingly, the nutrient needs are enhanced above the basal requirement by the extent to which the muscles are called into play. In the adult this may often mean a doubling of the energy exchange as the result of a vigorous day's work. When careful measurements first began to be made, it was soon observed that, despite the absence of any noteworthy voluntary muscular activities, a disturbing factor is introduced through the crying of the young. Perhaps it will seem far-fetched to speak of crying as hard work; nevertheless, the Danish physiologist, Hasselbalch, long ago observed that, when a baby cried its metabolism was double that found in a period when it was asleep. And now Murlin and his associates at the University of Rochester have observed that just as much energy is required to support healthy crying as to support the baby at the basal level. Exprest otherwise, it was found that crying 1 per cent. of the time raises the metabolism 1 per cent. If a child cried all the time, his metabolism would thus be doubled. Remarking on this unattained performance and assuming an efficiency of 20 per cent. (better than the best steam railway locomotive), Murlin remarks that the child would do an amount of work equivalent to lifting in one hour 570 kg. one meter high, or lifting his own weight to the top of the Washington Monument. This is an astonishing amount of energy. These findings indicate anew that the basal energy exchange in earliest life approximates double that of the adult. Why, then, shall a baby waste still more by crying? The healthful, properly nourished infant cries but little."

"A" STOOD FOR "BISON" IN MESOPOTAMIA—The image on the American five-cent piece, the letter "A," and the great winged bulls of the palaces of Babylon, are all pictures of the same animal. This is the discovery of Prof. Max Hilzheimer, of the Provincial Museum in Berlin, who has made a special study of the ancient images and inscriptions in connection with the former distribution of the European bison. We read in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"This little-known animal, known in Germany as the Wisent, and in Russia as the Zubr, is now even nearer extinction than its American cousin, but once had a much wider range, roaming the plains of Mesopotamia when that country was the world's 'Wild West.' That it was important to the early inhabitants of western Asia is shown by its appearance on many cylinder seals and other inscriptions of the old Sumerian civilization, whence it was adopted by the later Babylonians and Assyrians, even tho the animal itself had by then disappeared from the country. These early peoples used a picture-writing built on somewhat the same principles as modern Chinese. The Assyrian character for 'bull' was a triangle standing on its point, representing the broad face of the animal, with a pair of short horns projecting. Something very like this character can be obtained by turning a capital 'A' upside down. The early Hebrew word for 'bull' was 'alphu,' exprest with the old Assyrian word-sign. Later the same sign, inverted, became the Hebrew-Phenician 'aleph,' the Greek 'alpha,' and the Latin-Modern 'A.' Early Sumerian figures of this ancient bison show it standing erect and fighting with beasts of prey, with men, even with the gods. The broad noses of the animals, with their suggestion of a Semitic shape, together with their characteristic beards, must have made them seem very manlike to the old Mesopotamian peoples, and their gradual conventionalization into the winged, human-faced, bearded colossi of the ancient palaces and temples was a natural change."

MUSIC AS A NOISE ANTIDOTE

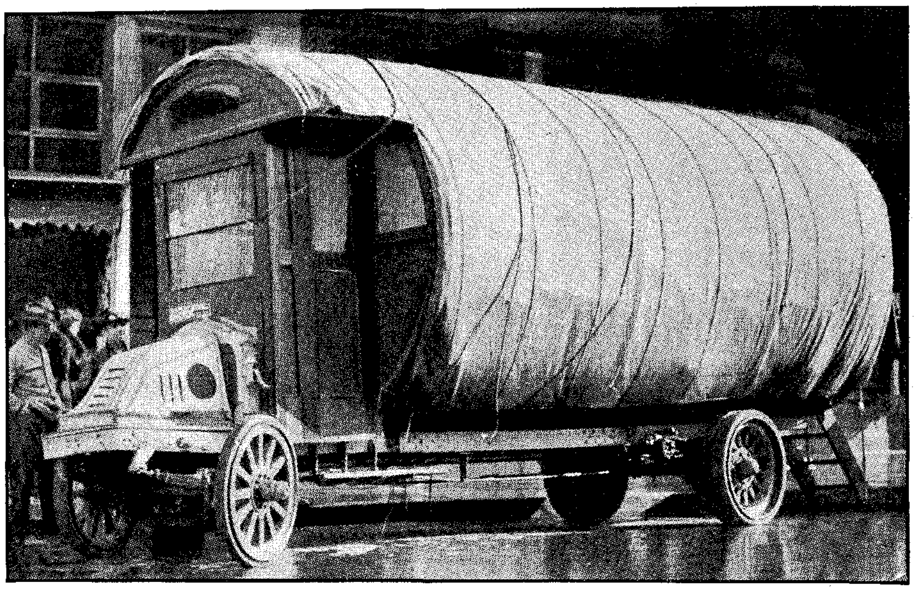
"NICE NOISE" as an antidote to "horrible noise" is prescribed by a contributor to *The Lancet* (London). The dreadful noise of towns, he says, is becoming worse and worse. Some physicians and surgeons regard it as a serious impediment to their patients' chance of recovery, and at the least it tends to retard convalescence. We read:

"Mr. E. V. Lucas has described the motor-bicycle with internal trouble as the second noisiest thing he knows; and the editor of *Psyche* includes it in a leading article with the new form of pavement breaker, and alludes to the gratuitous and ever-increasing hubbub of newsboys, street organs, bells and the like, in residential areas. Time was when such noises were more or less confined to business areas, but they are now ubiquitous. The remedy is hard to seek. It is impossible to fit wards in hospitals with double-paned soundproof windows without interfering with the necessary ventilation. The patient may plug his ears and so obtain a quiet night, but it is not every one who can tolerate the presence of a metal tampon. It seems too much to hope that the motorist can be induced altogether to abandon the use of his hooter after dark, altho, as Sir Lenthal Cheatle has pointed out, with careful driving most of the motor-horn emissions are quite unnecessary. Persons in rude health are able to focus unpleasant noise on their deaf spot and find it hard to realize, until they are ailing themselves, how noise may rack the nerves of others.

"A temporary solution is probably to be found in the substitution of nice noise for horrible noise. Sir Henry Hadow's address on Wednesday at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, was devoted to the healing influence of music, and Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter has attributed the high turnover of a hundred beds per month at the Third London General Hospital during the war to the distraction provided by gramophones and concerts. The distinguished pianist, Mr. Moissye Boguslawski, invited to the wards, at the instance of the staff of the Chicago State Hospital, never found an individual who did not respond in some way to rhythm, and Dr. Michael Grabham writes this week in our columns on personal experience of the therapeutic value of music. Folk-songs seemed to have special value. The Chicago Commissioner of Health remarks that the nurse or hospital attendant who hums or sings softly while near the patients seems to inspire confidence and contentment. That may have its risks, and all these means are only available to some on a few occasions. But the advent of wireless transmission has brought the temporary bedrid into touch with beautiful sounds by the mere turning of a button. No doubt the supply of wireless sets will increase as the need for them is realized. The demand is sure to come."

THE LATEST "COVERED WAGON"—A complete and modern five-room house built inside one huge Douglas fir log and mounted on a five-ton truck is the latest in "covered wagons" in the West, we are told by John C. Burtner, writing in *American Forests* (Washington). He says:

"Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Cave, who give their residence as 'any place in the Northwest,' are the owners of the strange equipage, and they passed through the campus of Oregon Agricultural College and paid a visit to the forestry school on their way East. They declared they were going to the other side of the Rockies to show the folks there what the Northwest produces in the way of trees. The mounted log is 22 feet long, 8 feet through at one end, and 7 feet at the other. It was cut from a huge fir, 275 feet in height and 12 feet through at the butt, which grew near Longview, Washington, the new home of the Long-Bell Lumber Company. Foresters estimated the age of the tree at 2,100 years, making its origin go back nearly two centuries before Christ. The big log section was hollowed out by using special saws, after which partitions were built in, dividing the space into a living room and bedroom combined, kitchenette, breakfast nook, library, closets, shower bath, and lavatory. Two full-sized doors, front and rear, afford easy entrance and exit. The house is electrically lighted and piped with a pressure water system. The natural bark remains on the log, but in wet weather a canvas cover is kept on in order to forestall the day when the bark will loosen."



Courtesy of *American Forests* (Washington, D. C.)

THE LATEST "COVERED WAGON"

Made of a hollowed tree-trunk. It has five rooms and bath, electric lights, and running water.

CLEANING A TANK WITH A SHOTGUN

DID YOU EVER HEAR of using a Winchester shotgun to clean out the inside of a tank? It is being done at the Universal Portland Cement Company in Chicago. Every one knows, says a recent press bulletin, that in an active volcano a crust of lava forms around the edge of the crater. When the wife makes preserves in the fall, a crust or scum forms around the edge of the pot. In the making of cement a similar crust, or "ring" as it is called, forms in the long cylindrical kilns. The heat in this "preserving pot" is so intense that the ground stone and other raw materials are fused. We read further:

"In this fusing the heat-softened materials occasionally collect and form a ring which grows closer and closer together, and which ultimately must be removed. When this ring is far from the working end of the kiln, it has been found more economical to remove the ring by cutting it with balls fired from a shotgun than by shutting down the kiln and jamming or wedging it out. Originally the shells were filled with a 'duck-load,' but it was found that these were not strong enough. One-ounce lead balls, similar to those used in a 'deer-load,' are now employed. A long-barreled, 12-gage Winchester shotgun is the most commonly used. Once a wedge is cut from the ring, the kiln is again set in motion and the balance of the ring breaks down.

"When the balls hit the ring, the fused stone and other raw materials are so soft that a distinct splash may be heard. This indicates the extreme heat to which the materials have been raised. So many shots are required (from 250 to 1,000) and are fired so rapidly that a single gun gets too hot to handle. For that reason ten repeating guns are used, with one man to do the shooting and another to do the loading.

"When the shotgun method is not used, it is necessary to shut down the kiln, let it cool sufficiently for men to enter, and then jam or wedge it out by hand. This requires anywhere from one to three days, and entails an operating loss of about $1,000. With the shotgun process, the ring can be removed in from one to two hours, and requires about $50 worth of ammunition."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

BORGLUM, AS SEEN BY HIS FELLOW ARTISTS

ARTISTS CARRY ALONG a certain amount of baggage not included among the ordinary man's impedimenta. One element of this is called "artistic temperament,"—more by the outside world, however, than by artists themselves. Mr. Borglum is furnishing us a startling example. But what the non-artist world dubs by such vague terms as the foregoing the artists themselves view as something in the nature of inherent rights. Certainly they repudiate any such view as that the agreement to create a work of art is merely a job with a salary and "bell-time" attached.

BEFORE THE STORM BROKE

The head of Robert E. Lee modeled in plaster by Gutzon Borglum for the Stone Mountain Memorial

While the legal aspects of the Stone Mountain case are being settled, there arise some interesting questions concerning the relation of the artist to his work. Mr. Borglum smashed his models and got himself indicted by his employers. He was further accused of dilatoriness; can an artist be expected to work on a schedule? Putting out of count such questions as the law may administer in respect to the continuation of the creation of the Confederate memorial with or without Mr. Borglum's help, we have sought opinions from his fellow artists and sculptors, and their answers shed much interesting light on the question of the artist's relation to his work. The answers we receive to our telegraphic inquiry for the most part tend toward sympathy with the sculptor. In some instances there is pleaded a lack of sufficient data for judgment, but even in such cases our reply from the painter John Sloan, President of the "Independent Artists," furnishes an example of the "inclination to favor the artist's side of the argument until I find that he is in the wrong." Another painter, William Glackens, is disposed to the view that the question is a purely legal one—"about a broken contract, each side accusing the other of being delinquent." The ordinary processes of the law, thinks Mr. Glackens, should decide "whether Mr. Borglum had any right to destroy the models and plans." Mr. Glackens's implication is that this should not present a difficulty, since, in his view, "the whole project seems to be a huge building operation and not at all gigantic in an esthetic sense." Among the sculptors who have replied Mr. George Grey Barnard points out that "sculptors are only interested in the art, that is, the creative value of the clay or plaster models. The enlargement of these models to so vast a size belongs to the machine, the pointer, the engineer. The scale contemplated necessitates large sums of money." Mr. Barnard's brief telegram may be enlarged by a quotation from an interview he gave to the New York *Herald Tribune*, in which he alleges that "lack of appreciation of art and ignorance of the needs of artists are the reasons for the treatment accorded to Borglum." He goes further:

"It is obvious that Mr. Borglum is the only sculptor competent and willing to build the memorial. He devoted months of preliminary study to the task. He had two objects in view—first, to overcome the tremendous physical difficulties in carving the memorial out of the granite mountain, and, second, to create an artistic work that would symbolize the spirit of the South by portraying in stone the heroism of the Confederate soldiers. It was a thing hitherto unheard of for a victor to recognize and perpetuate the heroism of the vanquished.

"As I have said, Mr. Borglum worked for many months; threw his whole soul into the artistic phase of the work in creating suitable models and a general design, and then met the physical difficulties presented by the task of carving out a whole mountainside. It would have been the greatest work of its kind in history, comparable only to the pyramids.

"Now, what an artist needs when he begins a work of that kind is to be freed from cares. He should be given leisure to dream his dream and plenty of money to pay workmen to carry out his dreams. What was done at Atlanta? As I understand it he was given $50,000, which was a mere pittance for an undertaking of that kind. He should have been provided with ten times that amount.

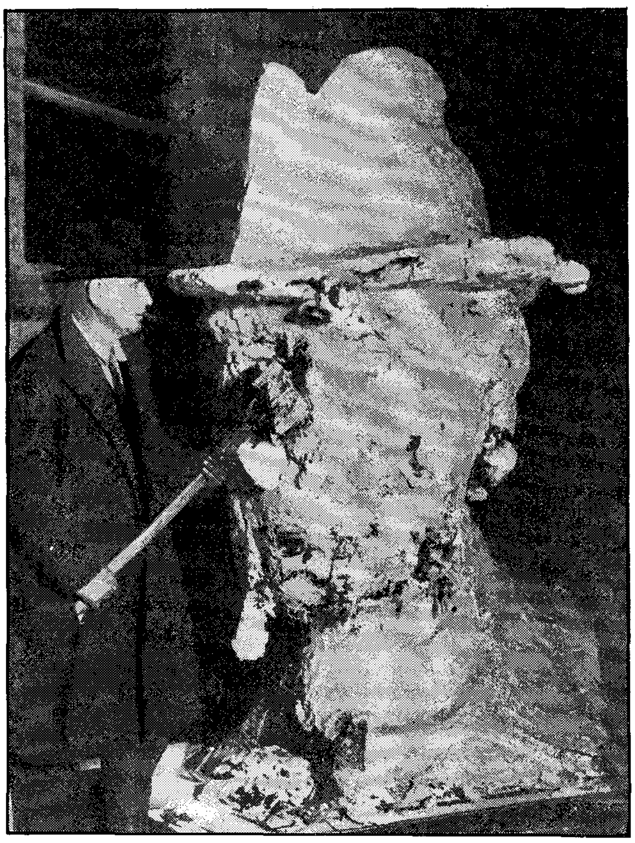
"I feel, like many other sculptors, that Mr. Borglum has not been fairly dealt with. If he does not complete the Confederate memorial, it never will be completed."

Edmund Quinn, the sculptor of the statue of Edwin Booth in Gramercy Park, New York, pleads for a settlement "by a fair and impartial tribunal, having all the facts before it." But Mr. F. W. Ruckstull, who has created considerable memorial sculpture, the "Confederate Monument" at Baltimore being one, offers a definite program that will be read with interest:

"Whatever irritating peculiarities Borglum may have displayed while making the Stone Mountain Confederate memorial, here is what should be done: First, force Borglum back on the job; make him supreme as to carrying out his original design, and force him to make complete small working models so they can be carried out in case of his death. Second, have a new honorary committee of the Governors of all the Southern States; have a paid subcommittee of three to watch over the carrying out of the original contract; give Borglum every assistance to a quick termination of the work. Third, as this memorial can have no reason for existing except as a national homage to the valor, self-sacrifice, and endurance of Lee, Jackson, Davis, and the Southern army and people during and after the Civil War, and which today honors all America, let all our people subscribe their mite towards this memorial so as to make it a nationally unifying force, and when finished let the President, his Cabinet, and the Governors of all the States, honor the South by being present at the unveiling."

A very vivacious telegram comes from another sculptor, Miss Abastenia St. L. Eberle, who holds the scales fairly for both sides, but sees the perils of o'erleaping Olympus:

"In engaging to supply art by the square yard, or acre rather, it is scarcely surprizing that Mr. Borglum should fail to fill successfully the various rôles that he undertook. Inventor of the idea, promoter, fund-raiser, overseer of works, as well as artist—who could give satisfaction in so many capacities? On the other hand, in trying to buy art by the acre the committee lays itself open to the inevitable disappointment that is attendant on stressing quantity instead of quality. The thoughtful composing and modeling of such a complicated group might well take many years. It took Ghiberti's whole life to model his bronze doors, yet no mountain could support his fame more securely. It is plain, however, that what the committee wants is not so much the best possible example of an artist's work, as a representation of their favorite Southern heroes on a grandiose scale, and they will scarcely find any sculptor of standing who would be willing to step in and complete the remaining acreage at any price, and, for a work of art, measured by the square foot, it hasn't been so extravagantly paid for after all!"



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AMONG THE RUINED MODELS

Upon which the suit against Borglum was based. Sheriff Rogers, on guard in the sculptor's studio, shows how it was done.

We have a larger number of replies from painters than from sculptors; tho it is only fair to say that some who answered preferred to express no opinion on a situation that undoubtedly offers opportunities for misinterpretation. Turning to the painters we begin with the veteran, Mr. Will H. Low, who sees the larger implications involved:

"The controversy between Gutzon Borglum and the association in charge of the Stone Mountain monument has an interest which far transcends any of the persons engaged in it. One may disregard all the various accusations on both sides, may conceive, as shown by his past controversies, that Mr. Borglum is difficult to get along with, and may smile at the self-important committee that thinks it can hire and dismiss an artist as they would a lackey, but the question is not there. You may in effect hire an artist to do a definite piece of work, but, the contract once made, you are committed to that particular artist for the completion of the work in which he has inherent rights of conception that govern and control his execution in a manner that, should he himself wish it, he could not transfer to another. In this way the artist is bound to his task as firmly as those who employ him are bound to permit him to carry it on and finish it. So that the announced intention of the Stone Mountain Association to employ another sculptor is not only silly but futile; it simply could not be done, even if any reputable sculptor could be found who would undertake it. Likewise the intention of the Association to ask the finance commission to choose another sculptor to go on and complete Mr. Borglum's work is equally absurd, as I venture to say, knowing that the distinguished artists and architects forming the finance commission would simply decline such a proposal. The quarrel as it stands is evidently between a body ignorant of the first principle on which a work of art is based and a sculptor at outs with them, but well aware that if the Stone Mountain bas-relief is ever finished according to his conception and designs, he and no other will do it. Otherwise it never will be done. So perhaps it is as well to let them and the newspapers fight it out."

Mr. Charles W. Hawthorne, another painter, is in virtual agreement with some things in Mr. Low's telegram, and he also points out that so large a principle is here involved that the legal profession as well as the artist can not help but be interested:

"It seems to me that this question will have to do with perhaps the sentimental question of the artist's right in his work, irrespective of the contracts, moneys received, or other business arrangement. When Whistler said of an impatient patron, 'The fools, just because they pay for them, they think they own them,' perhaps he was not so much being funny as enunciating a great truth. I don't know what the causes were for the disagreement and the elimination of Mr. Borglum, but I do know without having to investigate that this particular Confederate memorial belongs to him, and any committee has no more right to discharge him in mid-flight and set another to work with his material than a patron would have in discharging an artist painting a portrait and hiring another to finish it, or hiring a cow painter to put some cows in the landscape of a landscape painter. I believe the artist's rights extend beyond the purchase of a work of art, and so believe in the common sense of the law that he would be so defended in the court. I believe that Mr. Borglum should win."

So confirmed are artists in this view as to form it into a sort of credo. An almost identical utterance comes from the painter, Emil Carlsen:

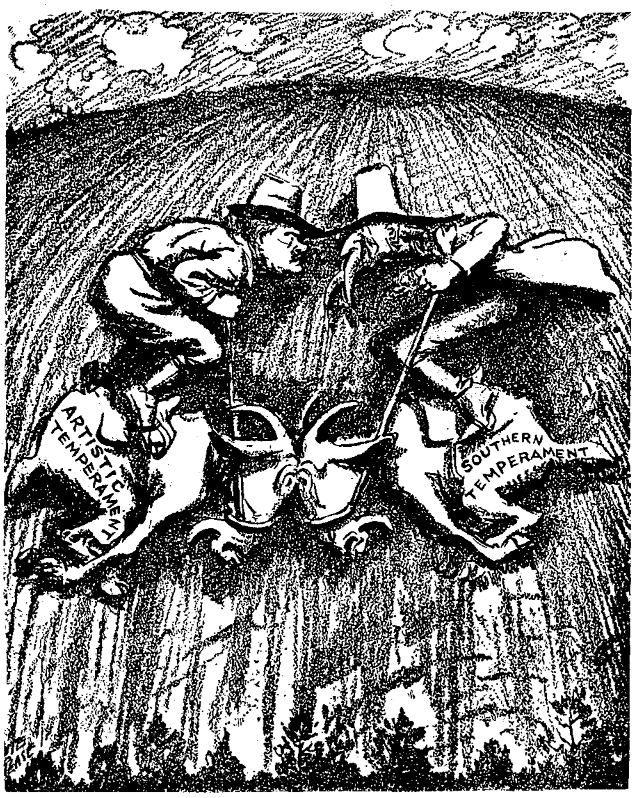
"Artistically Gutzon Borglum is absolutely in the right, and it is important that the memorial in its outlined conception should be completed by Borglum. No sculptor of standing in the profession would meddle with any living man's work, and no duffer could carry this gorgeous idea through. The destruction of the models can not very well be a question of law. I believe with Whistler that an artist owns all his work forever, even if it is sold, and preliminary sketches are of no earthly value except to the artist. It is conceded that the artist's sketches and models can not be used without his consent, and in my opinion if Borglum considers his models inadequate and preliminary it is his right to destroy them."

The quarrel of Mr. Borglum with his committee is of importance to every artist, says Mr. Thomas W. Dewing, who adds:

"The enterprise of making a group of sculpture on 2,000 feet of stone is the most imaginative that was ever conceived, but it is so vast an engineering feat that the cost can not easily be computed. The sum already expended is a trifle for such an undertaking. Mr. Borglum has shown amazing ability in even beginning the work. His studies belong to himself, to be kept or destroyed as he sees fit, and could not be turned over to a successor. There could be no successor to a work already conceived."

Mr. Frank Vincent Dumond wires us:

"The Borglum controversy is only known to me through the newspapers. Friction and misunderstanding between artists and contracting authorities always have obtained. Even the church authorities had the ignorant effrontery to make difficulties for Michael Angelo but not the unwisdom to break off his work and try to complete it with other hands. We all have confidence that wisdom will prevail in this controversy, and that Mr. Borglum will continue this monument, which is truly the offspring of his spirit. If for any reason or sentiment another sculptor is chosen to finish the work, there will result only a monument to futility."



THAT STONE MOUNTAIN BAS-RELIEF

—Pease in the Newark *Evening News*.

Prof. R. Tait McKenzie, of the University of Pennsylvania, gives an opinion on image-breaking:

> "Working models are an artist's tools. They are the results of months, or even years, of thinking and labor. They are subject to constant change as his study progresses. They are the survivors of countless experiments. No one but himself can say how they will develop or how closely they will be followed in the final work. To take them from him in their unfinished condition would be both futile and stupid. When such an attempt is made his only recourse is to destroy them. He can reconstruct them at any time, and by doing this he is only protecting his integrity as an artist."

At this point the tide of opinion somewhat turns, running from mild regret to something like active disapproval. First we quote Mr. Emil Fuchs, artist and writer:

> "I consider Borglum's action in destroying the models inconsiderate and regrettable. He ought to have known his fellow-artists well enough to be convinced that no sculptor with any sense of self-respect would have accepted the responsibility of continuing the work from the existing models.
>
> "Therefore only two possibilities exist: Either another sculptor is selected, and in that case he, being a true artist, will welcome the opportunity offered and start all over again—or Gutzon Borglum will be called upon to finish his work. In that case I should be very sorry to contemplate the additional amount of labor he would heap upon himself in reconstructing the working models in such a way that they shall be in true relation to the work existing, and on the basis of which he can proceed with the studies for the details.
>
> "It would have been a splendid vindication if after completion of the monument Borglum could have proven by his original models that he was the one and only artist who could have carried the work to a successful finish—and it would have been more dignified too."

Finally, Mr. H. Siddons Mowbray adduces another opinion:

> "I am not fully acquainted with the questions involved in the Stone Mountain controversy, neither have I seen the models or actual work of Mr. Borglum. Leaving these out, there are still a number of elements connected with a work such as this that make a fair opinion difficult—its size, the enormous sentiment attached to the subject, and the novelty of the undertaking, namely, carving a mountain. There is also the fact that it has not been done here up to this time. Hence we are doubtful as to results. While it may turn out to be a work of great merit, its mere size will not make it a work of art. The potentialities of the steam-drill and dynamite are only limited by the size of the mountain. A much more important point to me is that when hitherto art has sought relations with nature, and has been most successful, each one has been true to itself and made a foil for the other. The achievement of this is art. To all imbued with this theory the carving of picturesque hills into monstrous shapes is bad art and desecration of nature at one and the same time."

To turn for one glance at a newspaper comment, we cull the following from *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, N. C.), which speaks for itself:

> "'There is one most important matter . . . which men of your sort [artists], tho full of talent, ought always to bear in mind: it is that you can not bring your great gifts to light by your own strength alone; you show your greatness only through the opportunities we give you. Now you ought to be a little more submissive, not so arrogant and headstrong. . . . I consider . . . you have neglected my wishes and worked for the fulfilment of your own.'
>
> "This extract is not from Atlanta. It has no reference to Borglum the sculptor, or to the Confederate memorial. Douglas Freeman, editor of the Richmond *News-Leader*, digs it up out of the far past, to be exact in 1545. These are the words of the tongue-lashing given Benvenuto Cellini by Francis I when the French king learned that the Florentine artist had neglected commissions given him by the sovereign and made figures not desired by his ruler. Cellini disappeared from the French Court after this denunciation as Borglum departed from Atlanta when President Randolph added a warrant for arrest to his excoriation."

NATURALIZING ENGLISH WORDS IN FRANCE

"COCKTAIL" HAS A LIFE of its own, whatever hazards may beset its liquid equivalent. As a word it appeals to a French writer as something universal, and the feeble French derivative, *coquetel*, as nowise worthy of its progenitor. This word gives the title to an article in *Le Figaro* (Paris) on the subject of the English words coming into the French language in spite of the efforts of the dictionary-makers to shut the door on them. They come all the faster from English because "Anglicism is fashionable. Anglicism is the order of the day." So Edouard Bonnaffé, the writer, exclaims, tho in rendering him back into English his "*L'Anglicisme*" might perhaps better be Englishism, since Anglicism has already an acquired meaning among us. The French Academy, Mr. Bonnaffé explains, whether they wished to or not, have made the issue a reality. He tells how:

> "After having honorably admitted into its Dictionary of New Words of English Derivation, words such as *blackbouler* [to blackball] and *interview*, it has thrown out *bluff* and *block-système*, which are sanctioned by usage at least as much as the others. And one asks, why? Some protest in the name of the purity of the language, while others applaud in the name of the Entente Cordiale. Finally, a small group of grammarians who belong to the literary world would like to see the spelling of all the Anglicisms frenchified.
>
> "Why has the Academy not wished to admit *bluff*, which in its beginning was patronized by the best qualified literary authorities: Emile Faguet, René Doumic, Paul Bourget? Undoubtedly for the same reasons that made them hesitate not long ago before the word *puff*, a slang Anglicism of German origin having a

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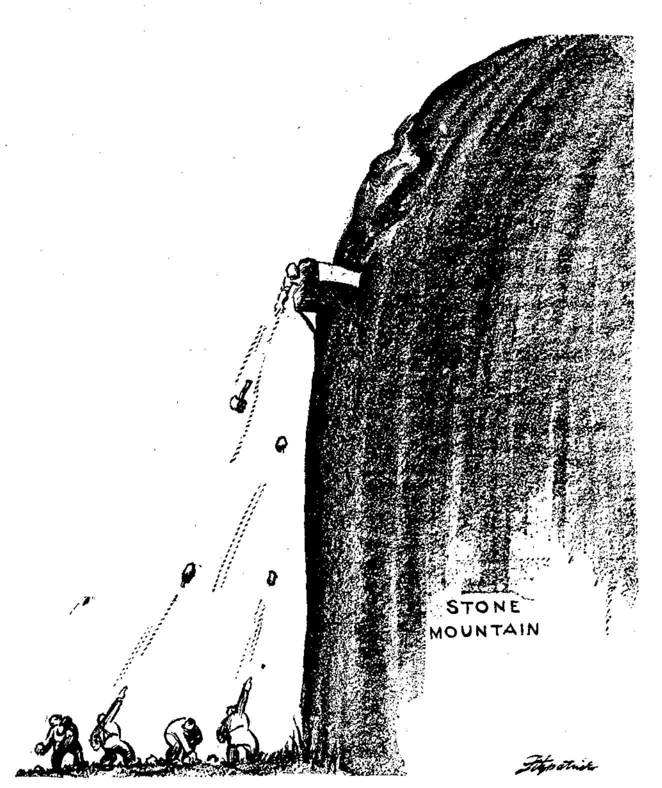
> neighborly meaning, used first by Stendhal and to-day in disuse. The fate of words is so capricious! *Blackbouler*, itself, is tending to go out of fashion. Who knows but what *bluff* and *bluffer*, too—which goes for most slang terms as well—will not fall into disuse (lit: become 'demonetized') within a short time?
>
> "*Block-système*, a technical expression used by engineers and railroad agents the world over, has a better chance to live on. . . . Unless a new train safeguard should be found to substitute the old! The French Academy, perhaps, considered this word too technical to figure in a dictionary of every-day terms. In brief, this *block-système* tells it nothing worth while."

Mr. Bonnaffé surveys a number of "the countless Anglicisms which in the last fifty years have crossed the border to establish themselves in our vocabulary," and wonders what fate the Academy will assign them. They have been quite familiar to the Dictionary Commission, he maintains, ever since his "History of Anglicisms in France" won their official approval.

> "These Anglicisms crept into all fields: agronomy, alimentation, armory, carriages, commerce, hunting, dance, electric, financial, industrial, journalistic, literary, marine, medical, fishing, physics, chemistry, politics, sociology, theater, transportation, travel.
>
> "However, it is chiefly in the field of athletics and in the domain of the toilet article that the influx has assumed the character of a veritable invasion.
>
> "To mention only the words most widely known to our sportsmen, how will the Academy be able to refuse to countenance *bookmaker, box, canter, challenge, cob, crack, cross-country, dead-heat, derby, doping, dog-cart, drag, dribbler, football, golf, handicap, hockey, knockout, lad, match, outsider, paddock, performance, polo, raid, racing, record, ring, round, rowing, rugby, rush, stand, skating, starter, stepper, sprinter, stud-book, swing, tandem, tennis, walk-over, yachting* and *yearling?*
>
> "Many of these new words have illustrious sponsors from among our well-known writers. All are in every-day use.
>
> "In the vocabulary of the toilet and dress, are not these Anglicisms very numerous too, which have been waiting for a more or less long time for the highest sanction? Let us quote at haphazard: *cheviot, corkscrew, homespun, jersey, legging, liberty, macfarlane,* and *mackintosh, mohair, norfolk, outfitter, oxford, pyjama, raglan, shampooing, shirting, smoking-jacket, snow-boot, sweater, tea-gown, tweed, ulster, waterproof, whipcord,* etc.
>
> "Yes, what fate will the Forty assign to this deluge of expressions which have come from beyond the Channel or from the other side of the Atlantic; those which have been introduced into our daily language, two thousand of which we have pointed out with references to support them? Every week England and the United States with their bevies of tourists bring us new ones. The London Conference has popularized several, *week-end* among others. How many of these transplantations will take up their definite abode in our midst? Undoubtedly but a very few—a question of fashion."

The spelling of the appropriated word, as we see above, varies somewhat from the English form, and so presents a problem:

> "According to P. J. Toulet, a fantastic disciple of philology, the reformers of the Grammar Club would like the words spelled on the French model, that is to say, more or less as they are pronounced.
>
> "The great misfortune is that each person pronounces an exotic word more or less in his own fashion—generally badly. In Paris and in the provinces we have noted a score of ways of pronouncing such current words as *meeting* or *tramwaye*. Amuse yourself by noting around you the ridiculous pronunciations given to more complicated expressions, such as *high-life*, for example. Those given to *dread-nought* or *knickerbocker* would bewilder you.
>
> "Our fathers, it is true, did not beat about the bush and, willingly or forcibly, frenchified the rare words which they borrow from the English—*dogue* for dog, *ramberge* or *roberge* for row-barge, *boulingrin* for bowling-green, *paquebôt* for packet-boat, *rosbif* for roast beef. That was in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries when our ignorance of the language of our neighbors was positively disgraceful! But since then the very great majority of Anglicisms imported into France—and there have been thousands as we have stated—were adopted with their own spelling and their own physiognomy.
>
> "The reason? Simply because the knowledge of the English tongue has spread among the most diverse circles; because everyone knows to-day what is meant by *plum-cake* or a *rumsteak*, a *boy-scout*, or a *wattman*, a *garden party* or a *grill-room*. Finally, because the press, the theater, the movies, and the advertisement (bill-board) have popularized a host of foreign terms to which the habit and facilities of travel have made our eyes and ears accustomed.
>
> "Then what is the use of making travesties by following anybody's pronunciation of Anglicisms which each one of us murders more or less in his own fashion? Why accumulate more or less phonetic barbarisms, as the philologists of the new school recommend: *managère, vagon,* and *coquetel* in the place of manager, wagon, and cocktail, which are universally sanctioned and understood?
>
> "First, to proceed quite logically, if we dress English words in French clothes, we must proceed in the same way with all foreign words, with no exceptions, from *far niente, imbroglio,* and *olla-podrida, thalweg, blockhaus,* and *patchouli* to *quorum, lapsus,* and *alter ego*, which would become, after the example of *managère, altère égo!* As for *coquetel* for *cocktail*—this seems to us to be a double error, both an etymological and a phonetical one. On the one hand, in fact, it is not a question of *coque* (viz.: shell) but of *coq* (viz.: cock), the member of the gallinaceæ species (*cocktail* means tail of a cock). On the other hand, the termination tail does not rime with *pastel* but rather with *orteil*. If one wishes to frenchify, one would be forced to resign oneself to the transcription *coqteile*."



REALISTIC WAR MEMORIAL

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

Returning again to the charge:

> "Finally, the innovators of the Grammar Club wish to impose *vagon* upon us instead of *wagon*. We will limit ourselves to remarking that of the ten principal managements and railroad companies in France, including that of the Wagons-Lits, (*i. e.*, the equivalent of our Pullman Company), who naturally must know what a *wagon* is, one only—the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean—has thought fit to substitute the initial *v* for the *w*. The new spelling is altogether the exception. Moreover, it is most questionable, in our opinion, and it is meeting a most stubborn resistance from the general public and from the men of letters in particular.
>
> "No, no, on the contrary, let us preserve the national spelling, the appearance and civil state of expressions—Anglicisms, Italianisms, and other foreign words which we are obliged to borrow to enrich our language. It is still, we think, the best way to distinguish them clearly as words which are not part of our own language, and, if needs be, protect ourselves from them—a thing which perhaps we do not do enough."

ONE "SUPREME" ART THAT FAILS ART

GREAT IS BARNUM and his spirit is still alive among us! Only to-day it is, in part at least, refined and made honest. The public is not so easily fooled and does not love the deceiver after his wiles have been found out. Without prejudice, this spirit in its present-day incarnation may be called Advertising and Mr. Frank Crowninshield, editor of *Vanity Fair*, recently told the Advertising Club of New York some homely truths about the power of advertising, and the indifference of its great wielders to its application beyond the field of material things. He calls advertising an art and assigns it a place of supremacy among us along with architecture, musical reviews and interior decoration. Beyond these the French invariably surpass us in art. His first illustration does not relate to the sphere of Letters and Art, but its exemplification is a matter of such recent history that its success helps to point the short-sightedness displayed in the second, wherein a foreign artist triumphs in dollars over any and all of our native artists. Mr. Crowninshield is thus quoted in the press:

> "In America, more than in any other country of the world, reputations—particularly professional reputations—are made by advertising. Success in art here is immeasurably increased by publicity. Even the progress of religion is affected by réclame. There is a recent case which touches on this latter phenomenon. For ten years or so all building on our great Cathedral of St. John the Divine has been at a standstill. Bishop Manning and the vestrymen of the Cathedral have tried their utmost to secure funds with which to continue the construction of the edifice. No results! Finally, a short time ago, it was decided to put the matter in the hands of an advertising concern, or rather a concern which makes a business of managing campaigns, or 'drives,' for funds of this character. The agency undertook the job of securing the necessary funds by publicity or advertising, with the result that the Cathedral has found itself on the first page of all the metropolitan dailies for weeks on end. Result: $8,000,000 in hand, and the prospect of beginning construction immediately. Here was a case where the completion of a great religious enterprise was made possible by advertising.
>
> "Another example—this time an example in the field of art. Ignacio Zuloaga, the Spanish painter, arrived in America two or three months ago. Interviews with him were treated as 'front page' material not only in the New York papers, but elsewhere. Hardly a metropolitan newspaper but has interviewed him twice. Portraits! Biographical articles! A committee of fashionable women managing the exhibition of his paintings on Fifth Avenue! Luncheons! Dinners! the opening day of the show proving something in the nature of a great theatrical première. Seventy-four thousand people actually visited the exhibition in the course of a little over three weeks, all with the result that the Spanish master has had to refuse twenty-four proffered commissions for portraits; portraits, let it be said, at prices which even in America might be described as 'lofty.'
>
> "Now, Arthur B. Davies, the New York painter, or the late George Bellows—two American artists who must certainly be ranked in importance with the visiting Spanish master, would have been satisfied with a quarter of this great attendance, or a quarter of the number of proffered commissions or sales. Evidence, all of it, that even in affairs of art the American mind is enormously swayed by advertising and réclame. Such a result as this would be inconceivable in Paris, or in any of the other capitals of Europe."

What Mr. Crowninshield omitted to ask is queried by the New York *Times*. Why have members of the Advertising Club "failed to apply their supreme genius to native artists"? The answer given by this paper adds a "fifth supremacy" to those enumerated by the tactful speaker:

> "It consists in a passionate abasement before anything sufficiently exploited as foreign. In England it has long been the shining ambition of young authors to win a reputation sufficient to make us crook the pregnant hinges of our knees before them. Thus arduous coast-to-coast lectures become possible, followed by a life of leisured ease in Albion. It is so in the theater. Coming from Budapest, from Jugo-Slavia or Czecho-Slovakia, even from Paris or London, any triviality, vacuity, inanity is possible. An American playwright who has to his credit two of the most spirited and intelligent light comedies in our native drama lately forswore the theater in despair, the difficulties of getting a production were so great and the rewards so far below a living wage.
>
> "For the twenty-four whom Zuloaga has rejected it is possible to summon a certain sympathy. Never will those worthy stock brokers and real estaters appear before posterity with the ardent mien of a bull-fighter, or even swathed in the austere and empty aloofness of a Spanish grandee. Nor will their wives glow with the allure of *Carmen* above mantillas painted with the meticulous exactness of a lacemaker. But it is easier to sympathize with native painters whom not even the Advertising Club, internationally supreme, can float upon the tide of prosperity."

GEORGE INNESS

IT IS FITTING that in the sequence of our covers one showing a reproduction of a painting by George Inness should follow soon after the one by Corot. Inness, who ranks in some opinions as "the greatest of early American landscape painters," probably derived his final impetus from the Barbizon School, of which Corot was a member. Early in life, for he was born in 1825, it was quite natural, since landscape was his metier, that he should become identified with that group of panoramic painters that are familiarly known as the "Hudson River School." He escaped from this influence, however, after his various visits to Europe, where he studied in Paris and in Rome. From "Panoramic Landscapes," as we read in De Forest and Caffin's "Short History of Art," "he turned to the intimate study of fragments of nature; his method of painting became increasingly synthetic, and the expression of moods of nature more and more complete, until, at last, he succeeded in making the landscape interpret his own spiritual conceptions of life." The writers here add that "his later, most characteristic, work is extraordinarily economic in the means employed and at the same time most full of suggestion."

He was born in Newburgh, New York, but passed his boyhood in Newark, New Jersey. The landscape surrounding this place naturally furnished him with his first models. In Europe he first studied in Rome, and in 1851 he spent a year in Paris. On his return to America he lived first in Brooklyn, New York, then in Medfield, Massachusetts, and finally in 1862 settled in Eagleswood, near Perth Amboy, New Jersey. His ultimate home was at Montclair. The "New International Encyclopedia" speaks of him as "a man of profound spirituality, much given to mystic and psychical speculation, and in later life he became a Swedenborgian." The following is taken from the same source, as an estimate of the character of his work, and a guide to the places where his paintings may be seen:

> "Altho he preferred the rich tones of the autumn and the sunset, he was equally successful with gray days, witness his magnificent 'Wood-gatherers.' His subjects included the pageants of sunrise, high noon, sunset, and evening; each picture seeming to pulsate with luminous qualities and atmospheric charm. Their chief beauty is one of color, his line tends to be indistinct; but the poetic sentiment exprest is always profound. He was essentially a painter of moods and emotions. His works, as to style, may be classed into two periods. The first period includes his early years of conscientious study, when great importance was given to detail, and an intimate knowledge of all the forms of nature; the subjects of these paintings were often panoramic in character, altho always good in composition and color tone. After 1878 his works were rather the interpretation of some passing effect or emotion; they were full of personality, and express with great breadth and simplicity in technique.
>
> "In public collections Inness is best represented in the Art Institute of Chicago, which devotes to him an entire room, containing eighteen pictures, among them the 'Millpond,' 'Florida Pines,' 'Threatening,' and 'Rainbow After a Storm.' In the Metropolitan Museum of New York are seven, including 'Peace and Plenty,' 'Delaware Valley,' 'Autumn Oaks,' and 'Spring Blossoms'; the National Gallery, Washington, contains four fine examples, including 'September Afternoon,' the well-known 'Georgia Pines,' and 'Niagara.'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

DR. FOSDICK'S HAIL AND FAREWELL

BLOTTED OUT OF THE PRESBYTERIAN PICTURE for the present by his forced retirement from the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church in New York, the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick joins that distinguished company of heretics who have ridden roughshod over ecclesiastical decrees and won a hearing which no decree could suppress. And herein lies the grim irony of the situation—that Dr. Fosdick for a part of this summer will become an itinerant minister, preaching in many colleges to the youth of the land and in many of the "countless churches" which have invited him to their pulpits, and that, on September 13, he will stand in the pulpit of John Calvin in the Cathedral Church, Geneva, and preach to the League of Nations. Moreover, he has accepted an invitation to preach again in the First Church, on his return from Europe. Thus the effect of the decree of the Presbyterian General Assembly which ordered him from the pulpit which he had occupied for six years unless he could subscribe to the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church is to build a sounding board behind him and to make the world his parish. It is, as he says in his farewell sermon, a pyrrhic victory for his ecclesiastical opponents. On the other hand, it is questioned whether Dr. Fosdick himself can live without attaching himself to some dogma that in time may yield such an issue as now brands him a heretic and brings a historic church near to division. At any rate, it is pointed out, he can not in these days be made a martyr; no prison yawns for him; no stake awaits his body. Nevertheless, even without the supreme glorification of the heretic, Dr. Fosdick is one of the moving forces in religious evolution, known wherever two or three gather together to talk upon the great theological issues of the day; a vital figure, some say, whose voice will be heard long after he is gone.

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AU REVOIR: NOT GOOD-BY

"We have stated an issue that no man or denomination is strong enough to brush aside," says the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick in his "farewell" sermon to the First Presbyterian Church, New York. He is seen here shaking hands with the pastor, the Rev. George Alexander. He will be an itinerant preacher this summer.

A great wave of emotion swept over the congregation of 1,800 who heard his farewell sermon, we are told, and men and women crowded about him to wish him God-speed. In that sermon, as we quote it from press reports, Dr. Fosdick speaks of Paul's experience in Corinth, where he was confronted with the question whether Christianity should carry along with it and insist upon the old Jewish observances—circumcision, clean and unclean foods, Sabbath keeping and the temple ritual and sacrifice. The first Fundamentalists answered, yes. But Paul brushed aside these needless accumulations, insisting that nothing mattered except living faith in Christ. "How respectable heretics do grow in the retrospect of history," says Dr. Fosdick, recalling:

> "Henry Ward Beecher—what a name to conjure with now, but he was the best-hated heretic of his generation. Beecher spoke once in this city, and my friend heard him say: 'They call me a heretic now, just as they called my father and my grandfather. But I notice that now folk begin to speak politely about my father and grandfather, and some of you young men will yet live to hear Henry Ward Beecher spoken of as a venerable man of God.'
>
> "So heretics grow respectable in retrospect. What pillars of orthodoxy John Knox and John Calvin seem to be. We forget that John Knox, in his fight for religious liberty, was thrust into the galleys to pull oars like a slave until, as he said, 'I cried out of the prison of my dolor,' and that one of the first books John Calvin ever wrote was against intolerance, for which he was straightway put in prison.
>
> "So Paul, that haloed saint of the cathedral niches, is not the real Paul. The real Paul was a determined heretic. He cared so much for Christ, so much for the fortunes of Christ in the hearts of men, that he would not stand idly by and see vital Christianity smothered and undone. I am sure that on that farewell day he said a little to the people about the Christian liberty for which they had been standing there in Corinth."

Concerning the experiment in the First Presbyterian Church, begun six years ago, in the "spacious days after the war, when our hearts went out to each other across all credal lines," Dr. Fosdick says in defense of that experiment:

> "We have stood for tolerance. This church is not of one theological complexion. We represent many doctrinal traditions, and about as many answers as you can easily imagine to any theological question you will find somewhere in the minds of this congregation. But never in all these six years has there been a rift in the lute of our harmony. . . .
>
> "Again, we have stood for an inclusive Church. The tragedy of Protestantism has been this, that any time anybody got a new idea in doctrine or ecclesiastical polity, he went out, if he had power enough, and founded a new denomination to represent it. The tragedy of Protestantism has been an exclusive church to which nobody belonged except those people who had the same

belief about some doctrine or ecclesiastical procedure. The lamentable effect of this historical policy of Protestantism, with each denomination representing some specialty, is with us; a hundred and more denominations in this country, competing, overlapping, each insisting on some minutia, tithing mint, anise and cummin and neglecting the weightier matters of the law.

"And this other thing that we have stood for: the right of people to think the abiding verities of Christianity through in modern terms. We have looked with sympathy and solicitude upon this younger generation. They are going out into a new day with new ways of thinking. There is no use in trying to turn back the clock. Ideas like scientific law and evolution are here to stay. Discipline of modern study, like archeology, history, comparative religion, literary criticism, are here to stay. You would not send your children to school where those are not known and taken for granted, and the day is past when you can ask thoughtful men to hold religion in one compartment of their minds and their modern world view in another.

"We have tried here to help young people to think through their religion in terms that will not do violence to their knowledge. We have lifted up here the command of Jesus as tho it were a sacred thing: 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy mind.' And rich has been our reward in scores of youths who have come back from uncertainty to say what one wrote to us this last week: 'You brought me back to Christ.'"

Finally, Dr. Fosdick puts it, "We have lifted a standard that no one will pull down. We have stated an issue that no man or denomination is strong enough to brush aside." There is assurance, believes the New York *Times*, that this standard will not be turned down, even if Dr. Fosdick does not return. But the Presbyterian Church at large, we are told, "lost a great opportunity of human appeal and service in frowning upon this experiment, for the things for which it stood are the far-off goal toward which modern thought in its highest and most enlightened aspiration is moving." The Brooklyn *Eagle* thinks that the trend of Dr. Fosdick and those who believe with him toward abandoning all dogmatism, "is their strongest claim to growing strength in the various denominations of Protestant Christianity." Noting that it is in the Presbyterian Church that the Fundamentalist-Modernist controversy is being most vigorously contested in this country, the Springfield *Republican* says:

"It will again come up at the next General Assembly, which will meet at Columbus, Ohio, in May. There seems reason to believe that the Fundamentalists will again be 'victorious.' They will have the historic position of the church largely, tho not wholly, on their side. On the other side will be the spirit of the times; the great body of Americans who desire to associate themselves with the church but cannot meet its ancient tests; the example of Dr. Fosdick in bringing to the church great numbers of men and women through an appeal couched in terms of modern thought and modern consciousness of spiritual need."

But the religious reformation visioned by Dr. Fosdick scarcely will be of the kind he imagines, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which believes that the "coming reformation" will not be militant in any sense. Rather, "as truth is eternal, so must the faith born in Judea—or rather there enunciated by the Teacher of teachers—flower into objective fruition in the lives of humanity in the fulness of time." The main dispute, asserts the New York *Herald Tribune*, is over the ideal of church organization and tolerance which Dr. Fosdick advocates. It would be a vast constitutional revolution to unite the various sects of Christianity, with their widely varying creeds and rituals, in one great organization that would maintain some essential unity of faith while permitting freedom to individuals and groups, says the *Herald Tribune*:

"Yet one can not help wondering whether Dr. Fosdick, who personally has 'no patience with an emasculated Christianity,' would not find it necessary to insist upon some fundamental dogma that might in time yield its own cleavages and sects. Dogma-less religion is possible for an individual. Is it possible for a group or a church? We wonder if what Dr. Fosdick has in mind would not, in the end, prove to be rather a federalized Christianity, centralized in essentials, free in particulars, rather than a church without creed or dogma or unifying principle. Is complete tolerance possible within any effective organization?"

THE "BEST" PROTESTANT PREACHERS

THE SELECTION OF TWENTY-FIVE outstanding Protestant preachers out of the more than 200,000 in the country is a risky task, perhaps; but *The Christian Century* has attempted it with what the editors believe to be significant and instructive results. Certainly the results are interesting, and curious in a way, too; for fame, like politics, makes strange bedfellows, and we see rock-ribbed Fundamentalists in the same category with equally uncompromising Modernists; the quiet-spoken pleader linked with the oratorical evangelist. Age is no handicap, for the years of the twenty-five elect range from more than four-score to a bare forty. In the list are names familiar to all, churchgoer or not, while other names are less widely known.

The poll was undertaken by *The Christian Century*, we are told by its editors, in no spirit of idle curiosity or for purposes of mere publicity, but as a method of choosing twenty-five men to write a series of articles for the publication. Ballots were put into the hands of about 90,000 ministers; all denominations were included; no distinctions of a theological sort entered in. When the polls closed the number of ballots returned was 21,843. A total of 1,146 names were voted for. Each minister was entitled to vote for ten preachers. The relative standing of the respective members of the group of super-preachers in the final poll is not given.

No fictitious or invidious significance is desired by *The Christian Century* to attach to the list, and we are told that the twenty-five ministers themselves accept the tribute bestowed upon them by their fellows with becoming humility.

One of the number—Dr. Charles E. Jefferson—thinks that the vote is more interesting than significant. Writing editorially in *The Christian Work* (undenominational), he notes that the vote gives the views of only one-tenth of the Protestant ministers of the country, and that the outcome would probably have been different had the laity been permitted to express themselves. Of the 21,843 votes cast, we are told that 5,444 were of Methodists, 4,012 of Presbyterians, 2,884 of Congregationalists, 2,875 of Baptists, and 2,116 of Disciples. In other words, about 80 per cent. of all the ballots were cast by ministers of five denominations. Dr. Jefferson comments further:

"It is interesting to note that of the twenty-five, Congregationalists have seven. This is remarkable when one considers the smallness of that denomination. They have only 5,620 ministers in the whole country, whereas the Baptists have over 52,000, the Methodists over 48,000, and the Presbyterians over 14,000. Only 2,884 Congregationalists cast ballots, whereas the Methodists cast over 5,400 and the Presbyterians over 4,000. . . .

"One of the surprises of the list is that there is on it no representative of the Episcopal Church. There are in the United States 6,075 Episcopal ministers, whereas there are only 5,620 Congregational, and yet the Congregationals have seven men on the roll of honor, whereas the Episcopalians have none. The fact is there is no outstanding preacher to-day in the Episcopal pulpit in the United States. That denomination stresses more than one important feature of organized Christianity, but the pulpit is not one of them."

The Protestant ministry of to-day may lack especially outstanding preachers as compared with the leaders in certain historic periods, thinks Dr. Charles Franklin Thwing, President Emeritus of Western Reserve University; but he ventures the assertion that the whole body of ministers was never more broadly educated or effectively trained, never more intellectually alert, never more thoroughly devoted to their duties than at this day. Writing in *The American Reviews of Reviews*, from which we take the table of information printed on the following page, Dr. Thwing goes on:

"The emotional revivals of the nineteenth century have passed away. But the religious stagnations of the eighteenth have not returned. Rather, there prevails a firm and quiet confidence in the fundamental verities of the faith, and in their worth as progressive forces for man's advancement. Tolerance (despite certain evidences to the contrary, of the moment) prevails for all brethren of every ecclesiastical order. The sense of the federation of different churches moves on as a mighty and increasing force. The belief in the essential integrity of the sacred books, notwithstanding certain doubts regarding secondary elements, strengthens. The desire to serve men of all colors and creeds becomes more regnant. The ministry of the Protestant church is, to-day, in the whole body of its preachers, as well as in the great-voiced evangels, giving its best—and never better—service to America, and, as opportunity opens, to the world."

FACTS ABOUT THE TWENTY-FIVE PULPIT LEADERS CHOSEN BY VOTE

Name	*Location*	*Denomination*	*Age*	*Ordained Age or First Pastorate*	*College*	*Theological Seminary*	*Books Published*
Charles R. Brown	New Haven, Conn.	Congregational	63	34 (P)	Univ. of Iowa	Boston Univ	12
S. Parkes Cadman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Congregational	60	31 (P)	London Univ		6
Henry Sloane Coffin	New York	Presbyterian	48	23 (O)	Yale	Union	9
Russell H. Conwell	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baptist	82	36 (O)	Wilbraham Academy		23
Harry Emerson Fosdick	New York	Baptist	47	25 (O)	Colgate	Union	10
Charles W. Gilkey	Chicago, Ill	Baptist	43	28 (O)	Harvard	Union	
George A. Gordon	Boston, Mass	Congregational	72	24 (O)	Harvard	Bangor	11
Newell Dwight Hillis	Brooklyn, N. Y	Congregational	67	29 (O)	Lake Forest Univ	McCormick	26
Lynn Harold Hough	Detroit, Mich	Meth. Epis	48	21 (P)	Scio (Ohio)	Drew	20
Edwin H. Hughes	Chicago, Ill	Meth. Epis	59	26 (O)	Ohio Wesleyan	Boston Univ	4
Charles E. Jefferson	New York	Congregational	65	27 (O)	Ohio Wesleyan	Boston Univ	27
Mark A. Matthews	Seattle, Wash	Presbyterian	58	20 (O)	Academic education at Calhoun, Ga		
Francis J. McConnell	Pittsburgh, Pa	Meth. Epis	54	23 (P)	Ohio Wesleyan	Boston Univ	9
William F. McDowell	Washington, D. C.	Meth. Epis	67	24 (O)	Ohio Wesleyan	Boston Univ	3
William P. Merrill	New York	Presbyterian	58	23 (O)	Rutgers	Union	6
G. Campbell Morgan	New York	Congregational	62	26 (O)	Douglas School, England		15
Joseph Fort Newton	New York	Universalist	49	17 (O)	Student Hardy Inst.	Southern Baptist	16
Merton S. Rice	Detroit, Mich	Meth. Epis	53	22 (O)	Baker Univ		2
Frederick F. Shannon	Chicago, Ill	Independent	48	22 (O)	Harvard		11
Robert E. Speer	New York	Presbyterian	58	24 (Sec)	Princeton	Princeton	23
John Timothy Stone	Chicago, Ill	Presbyterian	57	26 (O)	Amherst	Auburn	6
William A. Sunday	Winona Lake, Ind.	Presbyterian	62	40 (O)	Student Northwestern		
Ernest F. Tittle	Evanston, Ill	Meth. Epis	40	25 (O)	Ohio Wesleyan	Drew	1
George W. Truett	Dallas, Texas	Baptist	58	23 (O)	Baylor Univ		
James I. Vance	Nashville, Tenn	Presbyterian	63	24 (O)	King (Tenn.)	Union	15

Hughes, McConnell, and McDowell are Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Speer is secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Brown is dean of the Yale School of Religion. Sunday is an evangelist, former Y. M. C. A. secretary and professional ball player. Conwell, Matthews, and Rice studied law. Hough, Hughes, McConnell, Conwell and McDowell have been university presidents. Cadman, Gordon, and Morgan were born in the British Isles; all the others are of American birth. Campbell Morgan is serving as special preacher at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York.

"MERCIFUL" KILLING

SUFFERERS FROM INCURABLE, or supposedly incurable, diseases may be pardoned if they feel a bit nervous or fidgety when they see a loving relative approaching, if they have been reading the papers. News items of the past few weeks have featured instances where pity for suffering, which it appeared could be ended only by death, has led several people here and abroad to kill their loved ones, who were in agony. These cases revive the question whether it is morally right to take the life of one suffering from a torturing and incurable disease. It was at his own request that Mlle. Stanislaw Uminska, a young Polish actress, shot and killed her fiancé, Jean Zinowski, as he lay in bed in a Paris hospital, slowly dying of cancer. "I killed him through mercy and pity for his sufferings," she testified in court. "Often when he realized that all hope for recovery must be abandoned, he begged me to put an end to his martyrdom. I always refused." But when, day after day, she saw him writhing in pain on the bed that she felt would eventually be his deathbed, she could no longer resist his plea. The jury acquitted her in three minutes. Now, we are told, Paris is realizing the truth of the legal argument that there is danger in the precedent of acquittal, for closely upon the heels of the Uminska "crime of charity" came a second. Anna Virginie Levasseur, a dressmaker, shot and killed her sister, who was suffering from a disease doctors had pronounced "incurable." Not long afterward a similar "pity murder" occurred in Cresco, Iowa. Will Dunn, a West Point graduate, shot and killed his aged parents because they were a "burden to themselves and to their relatives," and then ended his own life. Those who are influenced by strong religious convictions are, of course, unalterably opposed to the thought of taking human life for any such reason as influenced Mlle. Uminska, comments the Philadelphia *Record*. However, we are told, many men of science approve the act of "benevolent annihilation." But *The Record* thinks that no country, not even France, will ever pass such legislation as would legalize the taking of life when science has failed to relieve suffering and effect a cure. The question has come up countless times, remarks the Hartford *Courant*, and it has never been settled. We are reminded:

> "That there have been cases where physicians recognized hopelessness of life and permitted, if they did not hasten, the quick coming of death is certain—but no general rule for such conduct might well be formulated. And that action comparable with that of the woman just freed by the Paris court has been taken before by individuals for the sake of loved ones is unquestioned—yet the State would not do well if such actions were permitted, when known, to go by default without at least some formal hearing in the matter. Human life, when all its possible joys have fled, is an extremely valueless thing to its possessor; yet it is so priceless a thing if there be but a spark of hope in it that its taking must be considered something of tremendous importance."

It may seem humane to many that suffering, especially when death is imminent, should be relieved as it was relieved in these cases, observes the *Jersey Journal*. "But if this were to be the rule, one can readily see that 'crimes of charity' would broaden. There would be many loopholes through which a murderer at heart could escape punishment." "Those who have pains," cautions the Indianapolis *News*, "had better be careful about mentioning them, because some tender-hearted husband or wife may get the revolver or shotgun rather than call the doctor or see what sort of home remedy is available."

In spite of what it terms the overwhelming arguments in favor of legalized death in particular cases, the Hartford *Times* thinks that the risk is too great to make this solution a matter of general acceptance. "The feeling that life is sacred and that nobody has a right, in any circumstances, to limit the allotted span of another human being is too strong to be set aside—for the simple reason that it is a feeling based upon sense and reason." It is possible, says the New York *World*, to mistake the conditions which may seem to justify the arbitrary ending of a life. "And a mistake here is irrevocable." The Columbus *Ohio State Journal* remarks that "we are having enough of murder in these days without trumping up any excuses for it." Other papers caution us against the grim possibilities which would be opened up if such a method of dispensing mercy were permitted and became general, and the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* says, "it is a matter of grave doubt whether the point will ever be reached where society will concede the right of hastening death as an act of mercy, tho juries may adjudge not guilty those who may usurp the authority." To the Philadelphia *Inquirer*,

> "It is plain that, if once the bars were broken down, this power would too often be used recklessly and unjustifiably. Were it established by law or custom that a human being could be put out of misery as an animal often is, many a crime would be committed with the best of motives. Nor would the integrity of the motive always be beyond doubt. Patients given over by the doctors as doomed have made miraculous recoveries.
>
> "The supposed dilemma is in truth fictitious. No one has the right of his individual volition to take the life of another, except in self-defense, and even then the motive and the necessity must be clearly established. It is hard, of course, to see hopeless suffering. But that is one of the penalties of our human relations we have no right to escape by assuming to control the issues of life or death."

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THE *Lyric West* (Los Angeles) outdoes itself in its March number, so we can not resist the temptation of quoting two, and they represent the variousness of the contents:

INLAND

By Joan Dareth Prosper

He used to talk of ships, and I remember
Oh, I remember . . .
  Tall spars clustered in a drowsy, evening bay,
  Clean winds calling, at white noon to-day;
  Salt on the taffrail, foam at the bow,
  And a singing at the windlass . . . how it all comes back now!
      (Though I never saw the sea.)

I sweep the rooms, half dreaming
Of tides . . .
  Slow breathing, languid giants sucking at the sands,
  Surging to the harbors of brilliant tropic lands;
  An old black brig headed for the sunset's gold,
  Bringing back the red dawn stuffed in her hold.
      (His words!)

The six-year maple on his grave is sturdy,
Yet . . . yet . . .
  Night, all drenched with stars, and still we're outward bound.
  Oh, the creaking of the canvas is an eerie sort of sound,
  And I hear the tramping watch as I lie warm-bunked below,
  Where the yellow slush lamp swings to and fro, to and fro.
      (Like that, his talk.)

I scour the kettles and hang up the wash,
But these pictures won't go out of my head:
  Full, white sails on a level twilight sea,
  A tired bark trailing to some port of mystery;
  Green waves a-glitter, . . . ships, ships, ships,
  And a laughing sailor man with red, remembered lips.
      (God! How I'm still missing him!)

Miss Davies is an ever-welcome visitor to these columns. She comes also from *The Lyric West:*

THE TERRIBLE GIFT

By Mary Caroline Davies

I cried to Life to wake me,
  "Now, you see!"
I cried to Life, "O, take me,
  Shake me,
  Break me!"
Eagerly
I cried to Life, "Oh, give me love,
With all its pain. I am brave enough!"

Life smiled and answered me:
"They who beg are not wise, you see.
Never, never ask for love;
No soul that lives is brave enough."

Now I beg, as I weep,
Once again to sleep, sleep!
But that is a boon Life cannot give.
The dead who have risen must live, live!
How did it feel to be dead, how?
I cannot remember now.
It is a dangerous thing to pray.
Terrible gifts are had that way.

Contemporary Verse (March) introduces the writer as a new one. The realism is as good as Gorki, and the source is obvious:

THE BURIAL

(Little Gorki at his father's grave)

By B. S. Ivey

Both tears and rain were falling there,
  They fell into the muddy grave
Upon the box where father was
  Because God took back what He gave.

I'd seen him sleeping on the stove
  Thru winter nights when it was cold,
And now they covered him with dirt
  Instead of clothes that warmly fold.

How strange it was to see the mud
  And water mix like giant's soup;
And just like dwarves a-dipping it
  Did those four shovellers rise and stoop.

The water rose, the soft dirt fell,
  It was a race between the two:
I hoped the rain would win because
  The box would float like boat and crew.

And then grandmother whispered low:
  "Why don't you cry? What! Don't you care?"
And then I saw some helpless frogs
  That were so frightened hopping there.

They jumped and jumped but couldn't get
  Out of the ugly hole again;
And tho I prayed and cried aloud
  They covered them with mud and rain.

Grandmother caught and held me tight.
  "Poor little fellow! See, *he knows*."
And then she took me home with her
  And kissed my face and washed my clothes.

Here is a sonnet by Mr. Auslander in *The Nation* (New York):

MEDUSA

By Joseph Auslander

I write my sonnets for you, well aware
That I am less than the sullen drum of bees
To you; and that you care for none of these;
And that it is unlikely you will care:
For still I love you; and the brow you bear
Is pale as death; and you redeem your fees
In dust and vapor and purple obsequies;
And still I love the hissing in your hair.

You are the swift Medusa eying stone;
And it is my grim destiny to know
You bitterly beautiful and yet forego
The cold moon of your flesh, your fluent bone
So I shall always stare at you and turn
To stone for ever—and for ever burn!

The philosophy of the poet of all times and lands is well put in these lines from the London *Spectator:*

SIN'S ANTIDOTE

By R. B. Beckett

Others, to keep themselves from sin,
  Will various means employ:
Some worship God without, and some within;
    And both are led
  To tantalize themselves instead,
  And to enjoy
Above all present aches and self-won pains
Their hope of future gains:

For some again, more worldly-wise,
  Ambition will their conduct frame;
They know that outward strictness wins the prize,
    And so postpone
    Pleasure; but most by fear alone
  Of public fame
Are herded into usual ways that tend
To homely virtue in the end.

Had I no other means of grace,
  Such bits desire would spurn,
And as a horse that falls behind the race,
    His rider lost,
    One foot entangled in the reins all crossed,
  I'd stop, and turn
From the straight course to nibble at the grass,
Heedless of how the others pass.

Alas! my melting conscience drips
  Before temptation's subtle heat:
Tempt me not with two ready, laughing lips
    That seem to say,
    "We wait for you." Is virtue sweet?
  Sweeter are they:
A pair of love-lit eyes are more to me
Than all the precepts of the Pharisee.

And yet no dread have I,
  No fear of being wrecked;
My errant sails are lifted by a sigh;
    And by a frown
    My boat is led through rapids safely down.
  By naught else checked,
One thing, and one alone, can keep me true—
The single fear of losing you.

In that mine of good poetry, *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin) is this. Perhaps the purely lyric muse lives only in Ireland to-day:

THE WANDERING MEN

By L. A. Pavey

They cannot learn their lessons here,
The little, troubled, wandering men;
Nor ever find the pathway clear
That seeks again

Those far and fairest things of earth
Whose memories yet can trouble so,
Their flickering lives so little worth
They only know

Their ways are set with ghosts and gleams
Of the dead years whose buried days
Snare them again in drifting dreams
That mix and maze

Their lonely, loveless lives and lead
Them back to wayward wanderings,
Ashamed to own their chiefest need
These dear, dead things—

The loom of hills, blue of deep lakes
And the gay gleam of ladies' eyes—
Dumb and distraught for old loves' sakes,
Sick and unwise.

They tread these thronging streets of ours,
The little, troubled, wandering men,
Living those old and mighty hours
Time and again.

You can disentangle the problem here: whether there are one or two men. At any rate the truth stands stark for many. *Poetry* (Chicago) prints it:

GOD'S MAN

By Florence Barnes

God made a man for me—
I thank Him on my knees!
The devil made another one
As like as two peas.
The devil's man he wedded me,
And I had naught to say;
For the sun was low, and God's man
Lingered by the way.

I was kneeling in the starlight
When God's man came.
He kissed my eyes and fingers,
And I felt no shame.
He was weary of the journey,
And his coat was frayed.
When I stroked the silver of his hair
I think he prayed.

God's man is tender—
He would love me when I'm old.
The other loves the meat I bake,
My linen and my gold.
I'll pitch all the linen and the gold
Into the sea!—
God's man doesn't want it,
And it's nothing to me.

I am kneeling in the starlight
With my head bowed low,
Begging for strength
To let God's man go.
The devil's man is shouting;
Calling for his meat—
I must rise and go to him,
And bid him eat.

A delicious cup of Hot broth for breakfast!

Campbell's
CONDENSED
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE INTERNATIONALE 1900
CONSOMMÉ SOUP
CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY
CAMDEN, N.J., U.S.A.

A big new idea!

Everybody wants and needs something hot and bracing to drink for breakfast.

The only question is—What shall it be?

And now comes the new answer—hot broth! An ideal breakfast beverage, because it tastes so good and is so invigorating and healthful —exactly the morning cup you have always wanted.

Remember the widespread interest in the news that Clemenceau eats soup for breakfast.

Campbell's Consomme and Bouillon—amber-clear, wholesome, stimulating—start your day with the fine tonic of rich beef broth.

Campbell's Mutton and Campbell's Chicken are strengthening, refreshing, of delightful flavor for the morning meal. Strain them just before serving.

And of course, Campbell's Tomato has the added appeal of its pure fruit juices which make it especially inviting and beneficial as a breakfast beverage. Its famous flavor never tastes better than when you enjoy it "first thing in the morning." Serve it hot.

12 cents a can

Read what Food Experts say about HOT BROTH for Breakfast:

"We think it would be a distinctly good idea to urge people to drink a cup of hot broth for breakfast, such as consomme, bouillon, mutton broth, chicken broth, or tomato. We consider the tomato in all forms an extremely valuable beverage or food."

Good Housekeeping Bureau of Foods, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Director

Campbell's Breakfast Choices:
Consomme Bouillon Tomato
Mutton* Chicken*
* Strain before serving

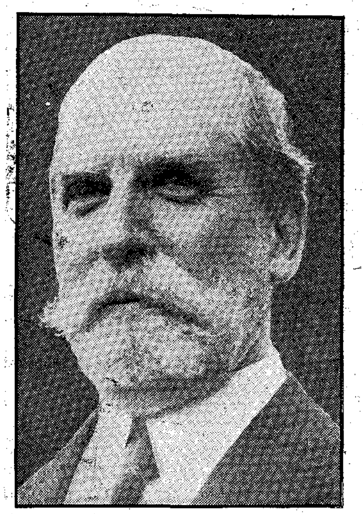
LUNCHEON DINNER SUPPER

Campbell's SOUPS

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

WHO PAYS TAXES, WHO DOESN'T—AND WHY

WHILE WE ARE STILL ENJOYING that annual State and national show, or show-down, "Income Taxes of 1924," various journalists present us with lively glimpses of what may be going on both before and behind the scenes, as suggested by the income tax revelations of the past year. The present little show-down, we are reminded, has been in rehearsal for some eleven months, with a considerable proportion of the people of the country in training as actors. According to the size of our incomes, by and large, is the general interest aroused by our performance. Incomes ranging between $2,000 and $4,000 are by far the most common—so far the most common, indeed, that people reporting them may be said to constitute merely the chorus. Out of a total of 6,787,000 men and women who bared their financial secrets to the Income Tax Bureau in 1922, for instance, reports the Springfield *Republican*, about 5,000,000 paid income taxes on less than $4,000. Some 12,000 indicated incomes from $50,000 to $100,000 and there were no less than 67 persons, in truly stellar roles, whose wealth increased at the rate of more than $1,000,000 a year. Throughout all these classes, but especially in the more prosperous ones, reports Walter Davenport in *Liberty*, numerous fellow citizens manage to side-step a large part of their taxes. Citizens with small incomes, of course, use various devious devices by which their payments may be cut, but the results are not as financially dramatic as in the case of the larger incomes. Mr. Davenport keeping his theatrical idea in mind, remarks:

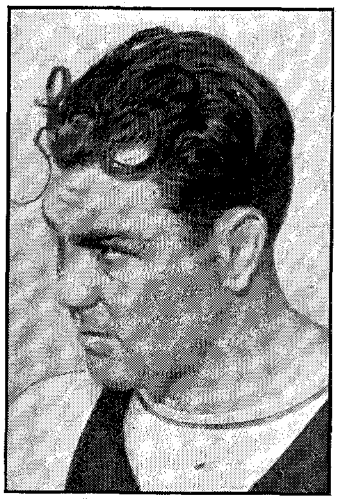


Copyrighted by Keystone View Co.

$12,000 FOR PEACE

This was Secretary Hughes's yearly salary when he conducted the International Disarmament Conference.

> The loud singing, the fancy dancing, and the looking pretty will be done by the big financial stars. We people of the chorus will, as all choruses do, work harder and suffer more than the other entertainers, not, understand, because we are more virtuous, but because we have to. We *can't* dodge much, pity on it, because the audience has us all tabulated, classified, appraised, and checked in advance.
>
> We of the chorus are the mere wage-earners. Before we hand our money to Uncle Sam, he knows, or has easy and immediate access to knowing, precisely how much we earned and how much we shall pay. I write of wage-earners as a class, realizing, of course, that there are those who receive a salary who can and do avail themselves of many of the tax evasions enjoyed by the winners of those big incomes which are not to be classified as wages or salaries. But such wage-earners are those who receive pay so big or so little or derived from so many sources that they must be considered apart from those who get so much a week from a stated employer throughout the year or years.
>
> So the show we are about to present to Uncle Sam and his accountants will follow the usual procedure of failing to amaze the audience. In a few days the audience will hiss us off the stage and say: "Step down. Take our chairs while we take your places and show you how it should be done."
>
> And from then on the normal procedure. We who pay do the listening and the Government does the acting. And the Uncle Sam players, hardened old war horses, don't give a hang whether we hiss or not. The play will go right on. We may like it or not. But we have to attend.



Wide World photograph

$1,000,000 FOR WAR

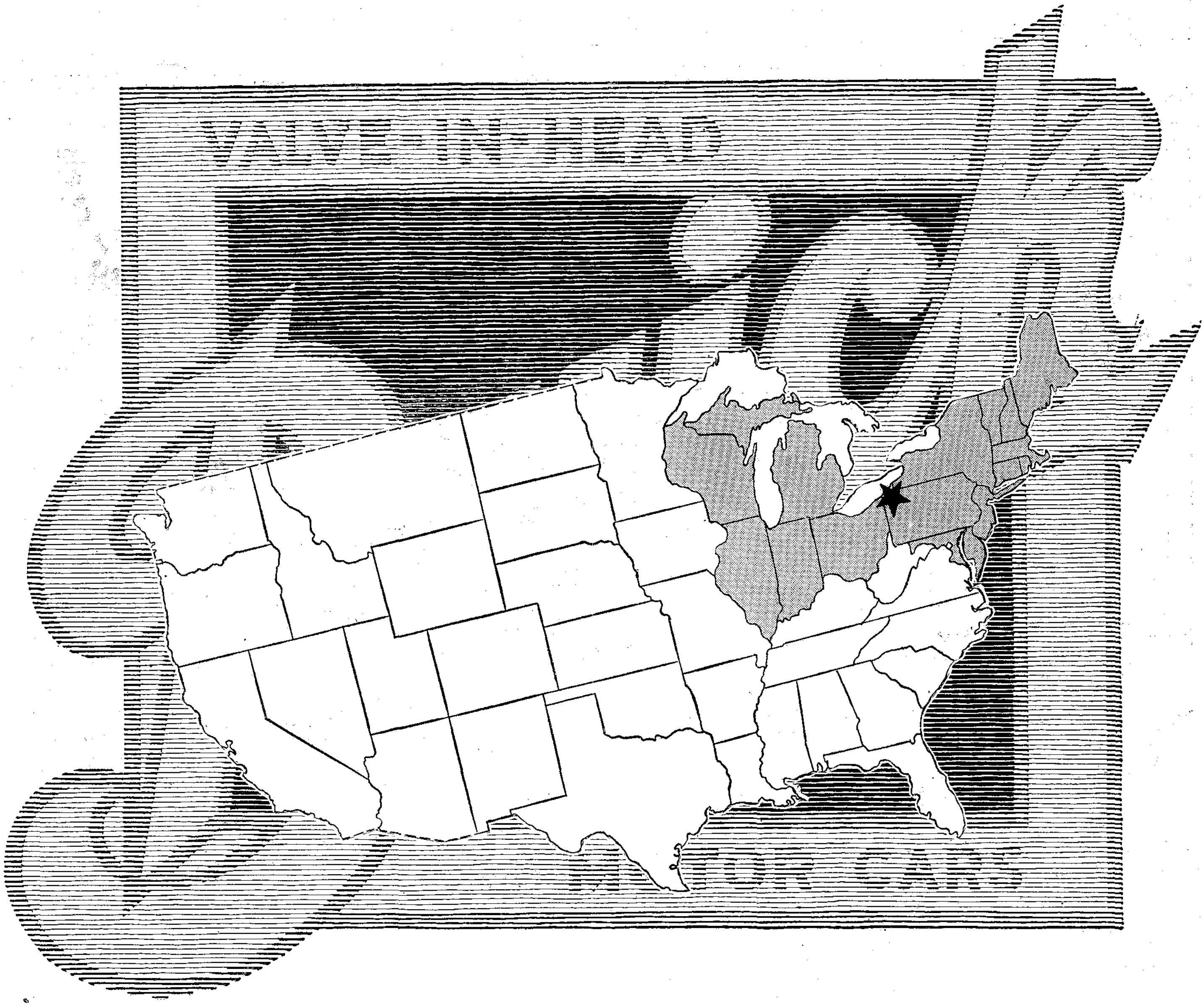
Jack Dempsey received this amount for a few minutes' fighting with his fists —motion picture rights included.

In due time, unless the law is changed, the writer remarks, whole pages of the newspapers will be devoted to informing everybody how much we, as individuals, paid in income taxes. He recalls that:

> We have not quite recovered from the pleasurable surprizes, the chagrin, the amazement, and the other emotions with which we read the figures last October: Andrew Mellon, $1,173,987.85; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., $7,435,169.41; Henry Ford, $2,467,946.10; John D. Rockefeller, Sr., $124,266.47; J. P. Morgan, $98,643.67; George F. Baker, Jr., $678,664.16; George F. Baker, Sr., $660,371.52; Douglas Fairbanks, $225,769.04; Vincent Astor, $285,801.44; William Wrigley, Jr., $1,154,420.24.
>
> But we can't keep that up. These were, of course, among the more altitudinous figures, altho the magic of the Morgan name is such that the vast majority of us, who have nothing more tangible to go on than merely that, received the impression that the head of the greatest of our banking houses paid little.
>
> The total taxable income of the American people in 1922 was $28,300,023,673. From this income—personal and corporate—the Federal Government took $1,644,833,576 in taxes. This merely in income taxes. Sixty-seven citizens of this highly productive land reported net incomes in excess of a million dollars. Doubtless there were more in this class, but sixty-seven admitted it. Nine reported net incomes in excess of three million and four admitted to more than five million. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., probably was one of them. Henry Ford and his son Edsel are suspected of being two more. You will have to guess the fourth yourself. The Government refuses to divulge his name. The Treasury Department will not admit that Mr. Rockefeller and the Fords are three of the more than five million a year class.
>
> We Americans, who are accustomed to play with large figures whether we are personally acquainted with them or not, were not amazed by the big amounts. The figures which caused us to chatter most volubly were the small ones—relatively small, that is—following the names of the men who, we knew, or thought we knew, had

THE GREATEST "EARNER"

At least, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is credited with by far the largest income tax—in spite of millions given away to various charities.

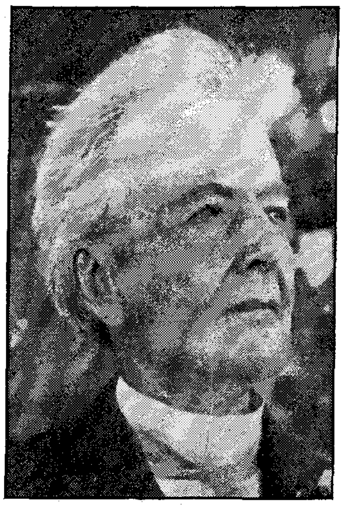


✶ *There are* MORE BUICKS *in use north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi than there are* 6-cylinder cars *of any other make in the entire United States. – – –*

You choose wisely when you choose a Buick

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

enormous incomes. After all, it was in these figures that the greater interest lay. It is not extraordinary that a very rich man should pay a very large tax. We poor folk get a certain amount of satisfaction out of such knowledge. But when a modern Midas pays a tax which we think disproportionate we are not only tremendously indignant but enormously inquisitive.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IN THE LOWER BRACKETS

Luther Burbank, creator of many new fruits, flowers and vegetables, receives no pay for making a new orange.

I went forth seeking that most elusive of dames—Truth—and returned with at least a shred of her shroud. Perhaps my first surprize was born of the discovery of how many men and women are making comfortable fortunes for themselves as income tax experts.

There are as many varieties of lawyer experts selling income tax advice as there are lawyers. The shyster will be the shyster from torts to murder. Therefore, we have those counselors-at-law who have added to their ambulance-chasing the income tax contingent fee. They flourished in the first years of the law, but are less numerous to-day. Their work was too crude. They pared down their client's tax, but usually the client had trouble with the Treasury Department afterward.

I talked to a dozen legitimate income tax experts. Striking a mean of all their arguments, I find that there are only two or three principal methods of evading a certain portion of income tax payments.

One—wholly dishonest—consists in not truthfully reporting one's income or not reporting it at all. There are no ifs nor buts about this method; it is 100 per cent. dishonest and has, among its other disadvantages, the danger of being caught, haled into court, fined or imprisoned, or both. Nor does such an evader have even a hint of an excuse.

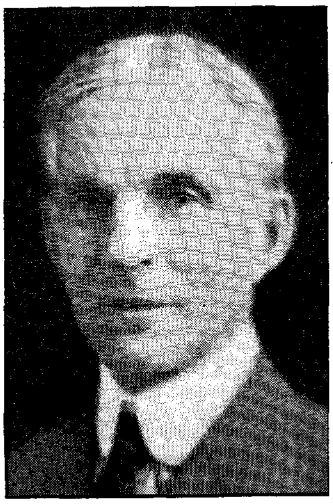
Then there are the entirely legal methods, such as investing in non-taxable securities, incorporating oneself and living on borrowed money on which you pay interest of anywhere from half to three-quarters of your salary.

The third method consists in plain lying, but, remarks Mr. Davenport, this system is not recommended. Taking up the second system, that of so handling an income that the tax will be small, the writer mentions as an example that:

One lawyer told me that a client of his paid about six thousand dollars, despite the fact that he was the master of about fifteen million dollars, which fetched him an income of approximately eight hundred thousand dollars annually.

This man had about seven million dollars invested in non-taxable securities, the average yield of which was between four and five per cent. A large portion of the rest of his money was fearfully and profitably involved in interlocking corporations, of which he was the whole body—the only stockholder. Still more was represented by stock in railroads which, while large earners, paid no dividends (by common consent of all shareholders) but were piling up huge reserves which are to be distributed when the income tax law is modified or abolished.

A whole staff of lawyers and accountants spent many days reducing this man's income tax to that six thousand dollars. It cost him about ten thousand dollars to have it done, but without the advice and conniving that fee purchased he might have paid the Government ten times the amount he did—perhaps twenty times. I am inclined to the belief that the lawyer understated his fees. He is a modest man.

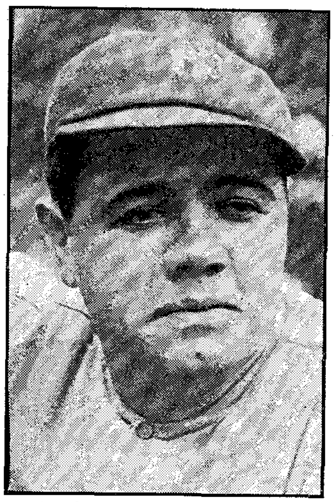

A HEAVY CONTRIBUTOR

But, even so, Henry Ford is rated at only one-third the value of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., taking income taxes as the basis of comparison.

In my inquiries I came across the trail of a doctor, who, having a large practice amongst people who are rich enough to warrant him charging from twenty-five dollars to a hundred dollars for a mere consultation, enjoys a considerable yearly income. He keeps no books. He has no bank account. Every dollar he receives is turned over to his wife, who pays all bills, even to those incident to maintaining her husband's offices.

He paid a tax on an income of five thousand dollars, surely not one-fifth of his real income. He had to pay something, because a doctor, as every man will, makes enemies; and a former official of the Internal Revenue Bureau in New York told me that it was not unusual for the Treasury Department to get fifty letters a day from people who wanted to be sure that So-and-So was not evading paying his income tax.

The small shopkeeper, I was told, is one of the baffling problems. Throughout the year, for example, there are fifty investigators from the Treasury Department operating among the shopkeepers of the lower East Side of New York City. They had to deal with a rather hopeless situation and seek by loud words and a species of intimidation to get what they may out of their assignment.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$500 FOR SWATTING IT

Whenever Babe Ruth knocks the "orange" over the fence for a home run, he receives that bonus.

One of them enters the bird, dog, and goldfish store owned, operated and managed by Mr. O. Nimble. Mr. Nimble is doing his more or less level best to extract from his sale of birds, dogs, and goldfish a reasonable living for Madame and the little Nimbles. He keeps no books and has his money scattered around in three, four, five savings banks. He sells for cash and buys with cash. The Government man comes to him and Mr. Nimble decides to let the Government man do all the work.

He is asked for his books. He has none. He is asked for his bank books. He produces them—maybe. The chances are that he will withhold one or even two. There is no way for the Government man to know that he has other deposits in other banks unless Mr. Nimble's unfriendly competitor across the street happens to know just how many banks he deposits in and, with malice toward Nimble, tells the investigator.

But suppose Nimble decides to take no chances and produces all of his bank books. Carefully the investigator goes over them and finds that whereas Mr. Nimble started the year with assets of ten thousand dollars, he closed with eighteen thousand. He will extract from the merchant such information as he may about the costs of upkeep of the shop and the business and then make the allowable deductions for Mrs. Nimble and the children and ask Mr. Nimble to pay income tax on a percentage of the remainder—say twenty per cent.

Usually, Mr. Nimble is not one-half of one per cent. as stupid as he pretends to be and the Government's man will find, at last, that he has spent several hundred dollars' worth of time in extracting from the bird, dog, and goldfish merchant as little as fifty dollars. There are thousands of Nimbles.

The field agents for the Bureau of Internal Revenue are neither more nor less human than those they are paid eighteen hundred dollars a year to investigate. It is but natural that you should hear some of them have accepted money for passing fraudulent returns. Correct or not, such assumptions have no place in this article.

It is not true, however, asserts Mr. Davenport, that the agents are spurred on to make dodgers or delinquents disgorge by receiving from the Government a percentage of what they are able to recover. The field agent is allowed to pocket no part of the sums he collects. Any agent suspected of infringing on these principles should be reported

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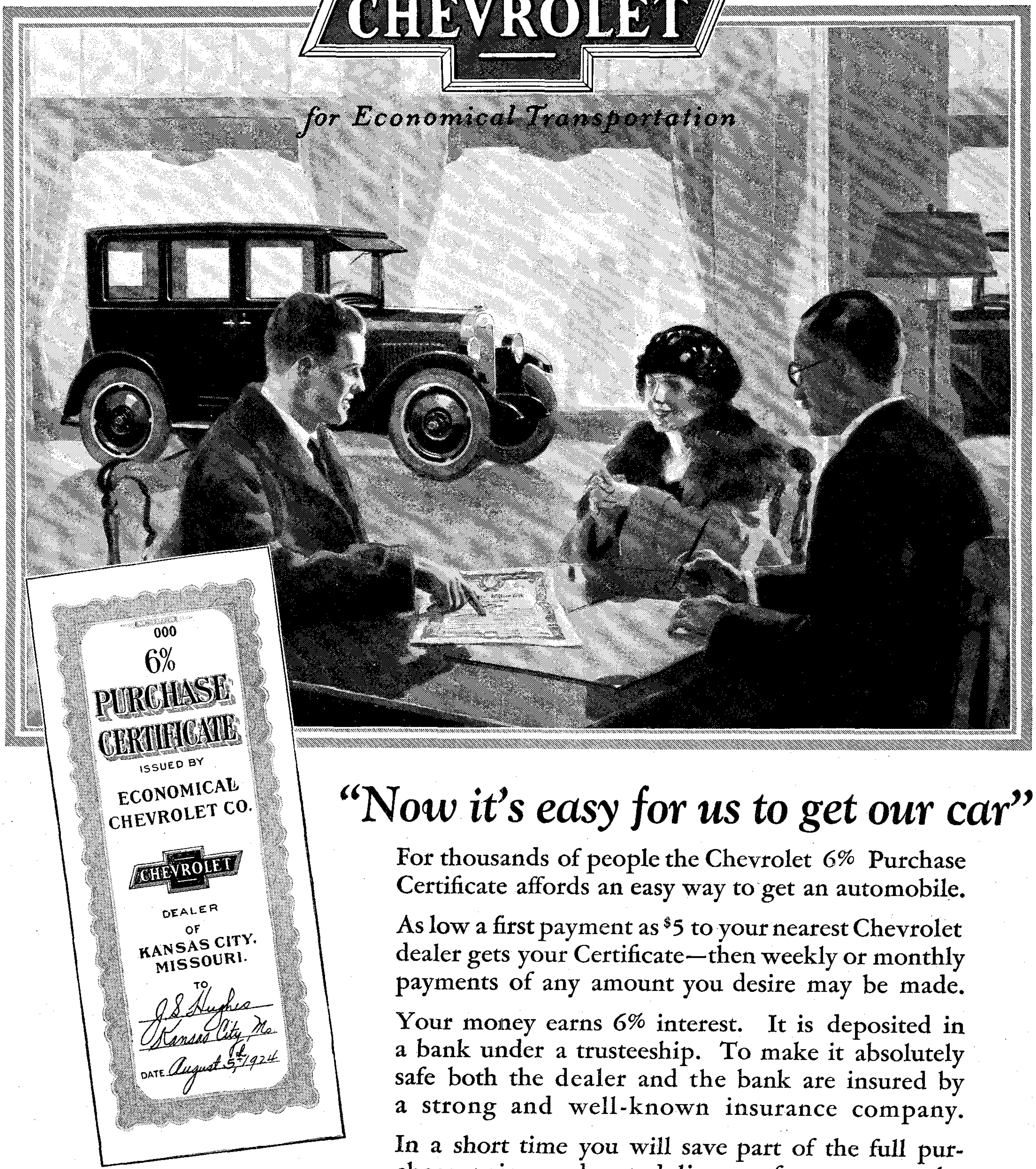

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6%

PURCHASE CERTIFICATE

ISSUED BY

ECONOMICAL CHEVROLET CO.

CHEVROLET

DEALER OF KANSAS CITY. MISSOURI.

TO J. S. Hughes
Kansas City, Mo.

DATE August 5th 1924

"Now it's easy for us to get our car"

For thousands of people the Chevrolet 6% Purchase Certificate affords an easy way to get an automobile.

As low a first payment as $5 to your nearest Chevrolet dealer gets your Certificate—then weekly or monthly payments of any amount you desire may be made.

Your money earns 6% interest. It is deposited in a bank under a trusteeship. To make it absolutely safe both the dealer and the bank are insured by a strong and well-known insurance company.

In a short time you will save part of the full purchase price and get delivery of your car—the balance can be paid in monthly installments.

If you already own a car, get your accessories, repairs and service from the Chevrolet dealer—and your Certificate will be credited with 6% of all such purchases.

Now it is easier than ever before to own a quality car of low cost. See your nearest Chevrolet dealer.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

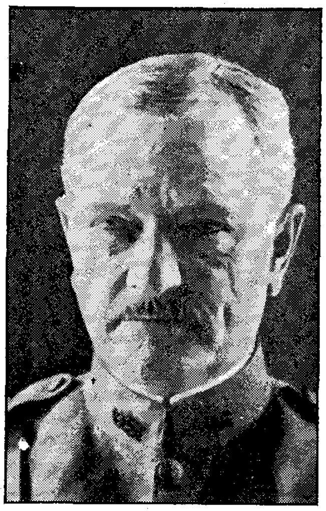
Prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

Touring	$525	*Balloon Tires and Special Artillery Wheels $25 Additional*
Roadster	$525	*Balloon Tires and Special Artillery Wheels $25 Additional*
Coupe	$715	*Balloon Tires and Disc Wheels Standard Equipment*
Coach	$735	*Balloon Tires and Special Artillery Wheels Standard Equipment*
Sedan	$825	*Balloon Tires and Disc Wheels Standard Equipment*
Commercial Chassis	$425	
Express Truck Chassis	$550	

QUALITY AT LOW COST

to the proper authorities. Then, continues the writer, taking up another class of tight-moneyed citizens:

There is the farmer and the stock raiser. I talked with a former executive in the Bureau of Internal Revenue who cited an address he made in the Panhandle country to three thousand cattlemen. In his opinion there were, in his audience, at least a thousand ranchers whose annual incomes were in excess of twenty thousand dollars. There were some who, in that year, were in a way of turning over fifty thousand.


A $10,000 MAN

John J. Pershing received that yearly salary as head of the great American Expeditionary Force.

"You all know I'm representing the Government," said the revenue official, "but I will drop that for a moment and forget it afterward. Now tell me, how many of you paid income taxes last year?"

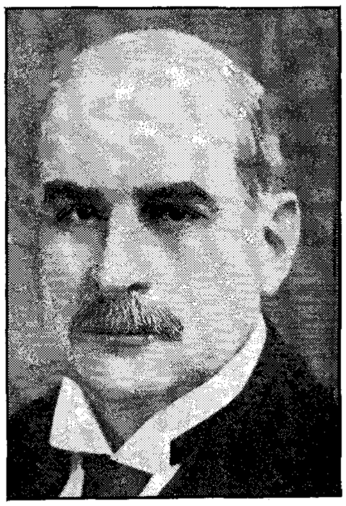
Six hands were raised.

The revenue collector told me that he wasn't at all surprized. These ranchmen seldom keep books.

Perusing the income tax lists you come upon the name of a man who is known to receive one of the highest salaries paid in this country. It is, excellent authority has it, as much as two hundred thousand a year. But this man pays the Government a ridiculously small sum. At once, so patently disproportionate is his tax, the city begins to ask questions—not with an eye to proving the payee a liar, but with mere curiosity.

They discover that this large-salaried person has incorporated himself for certain business purposes—real estate dealings, for example. He is the only stockholder in the corporation save for one share each held by his lawyer, who is the vice-president of the body; his son, who is secretary, and his wife, who is a director. Such earnings as this corporation accumulates are taxable at twelve and a half per cent., the rate for corporation earnings. He may have himself incorporated two or three times for various business activities.

Let us assume that his salary is actually two hundred thousand dollars a year. At once he puts one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of this out of the reach of the Government by going to his bank or a number of banks and borrowing two million five hundred thousand dollars at six per cent., which binds him to pay the bank one hundred and fifty thousand a year in interest. This money is handled by one of the one-man corporations, which promptly puts it to work, and the result is a Belgravian hotel or apartment house or office building. He lives on the remaining fifty thousand of his salary.


Wide World photograph

SURPRIZINGLY LOW

J. P. Morgan, famous banker, paid less than most people expected, but tax experts explain how this can be done.

This is not news to the financiers, but is to us small citizens who spend entirely too much time wondering how the other fellow gets away with whatever it is he does. It would not be wholly fair to mention the names of those wealthy citizens who do this perfectly legal thing to avoid heavy personal taxes, but you may accept it as fact that they are numerous.

The experts will tell you that the bulk of the honest tax returns (or at least the more nearly honest tax returns) come from that class of men and women whose income ranges from two thousand to fifteen thousand dollars. In other words (and this is not cynicism), the more honest returns are made by the wage and salary earners whose names and salary paid them are turned in by their employers.

Thousands of those who earn less than two thousand dollars simply ignore the law and make no return. And just the minute a man's income begins to exceed fifteen thousand and he retains a lawyer or accountant with a view to paring down and evading. It is not only futile but impossible to consider this an arbitrary state of affairs. It is, however, a bit of human nature. Man has ever hated taxation. It would be interesting to set down here the number or even approximately the number of wage and salary earners who have never paid income taxes or who have skipped paying now and then.

But it amounts to a million or so at least. It is estimated that the Treasury Department has from six to eight million salary reports from employers which have no corresponding tax return in Washington. In other words, the Government has knowledge of between six and eight million salaries which have never been levied upon for taxes—which were never reported by the persons receiving these salaries.

Wide World photograph

$10,000 FOR A SONG

McCormack was offered that amount for one phonograph record—what Pershing earned in a year.

As for the way in which incomes are actually split up among the citizens of these United States, the Springfield *Republican* submits these few facts and contrasts, based on reports of other years:

In 1921 two events occurred in the United States that aroused wide international interest. One was the Dempsey-Carpentier fight; one the Limitation of Armaments Conference.

In the first, Jack Dempsey starred. He received that year in winner's money, royalties and from other sources a sum estimated at close to $1,000,000.

In the second, Charles Evans Hughes was the central and directing figure. He received that year his salary of $12,000.

In 1923 Dempsey fought Luis Firpo and won a $500,000 purse. On his Government salary it would have taken Hughes forty-two years to earn that sum.

The fight lasted exactly 229 seconds, so Dempsey's compensation was at the rate of $2,231 a second. It would have taken Hughes over two months to equal that amount.

The champion landed twelve blows important enough for the sports writers to record. That was at the rate of $41,600 for each blow. The Secretary of State works three years and five months for $41,000.

Eight times Dempsey felled his opponent, making each knockdown worth $62,500 to him. For guiding the international affairs of the United States through a full four-year administration, Secretary Hughes received $48,000. He would have to work one year more to earn what Dempsey won every time Firpo fell.

Or try baseball:

Babe Ruth is said to receive a salary of $52,000 each season. That's $400 more than the pay of the Secretary of State during an entire administration.

Every time Ruth hits a home run he receives a bonus of $500. A few such clouts paid the ball player more than Hughes received for the time in which he presided over the Armament Conference.

When Burbank presents the world with a new kind of orange, he wins another laurel for his crown. That's all. But when Will Rogers comes out with a new kind of razzberry, he gets a raise, extra royalties and another movie contract.

When Pershing, as Commander-in-Chief of the A. E. F., helped drive several million Germans home, he was paid $10,000 a year. When Babe Ruth drives one man home he gets five new $100 bills in addition to his salary.

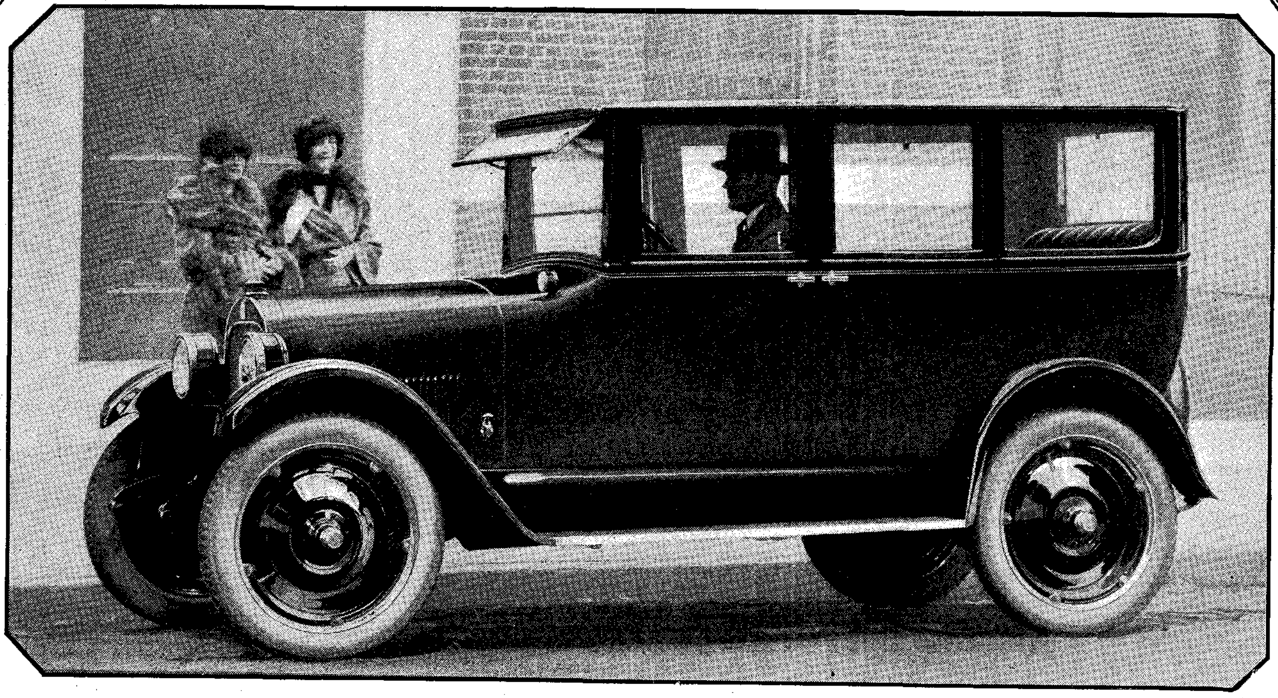
When a shoe designer brings out something new and stylish in vamps he receives only his modest wages. When Cecil De Mille does the same thing the movie fans pay millions just to see her.

When a professor of philosophy daily puts a whole student body to sleep he receives about $3,000 a year. When Dempsey put

Springfield, Missouri

DURANT FOUR

for VALUE



Beauty, Comfort and Flexible Power for $1190

THE Durant 5-Passenger Sedan illustrated above, offers exceptional value at the new low price of $1190, f o. b. Lansing, Mich.

Note its substantial beauty and refinement of line and finish. The suggestion of reliability is realized in the remarkable flexibility and hill-climbing power of the motor.

If you have never ridden in a Durant, your first experience will be a revelation—it is so much car, and so much better car, than the price would lead you to expect.

Ask any Durant dealer to show and demonstrate the Sedan or any other Durant model you prefer, and learn for yourself the reason for his enthusiasm.

DURANT CAR PRICES

f. o. b. Lansing, Mich.

Touring	$830
Coach	$1050
4 Passenger Coupe .	$1160
Sedan	$1190

DURANT MOTORS, Inc., NEW YORK, N. Y.
Broadway at 57th Street
Dealers and Service Stations throughout the United States and Canada
FOUR GREAT PLANTS: ELIZABETH, N. J. ·· LANSING, MICH. ·· OAKLAND, CAL. ·· TORONTO, ONT.

It's a delight to drive a Durant

The teeth

are a great factor in beauty (when they are white and pretty) ~

Let Wrigley's be the guardian of your teeth and mouth - It will remove impurities and combat acid conditions.

Good for appetite and digestion, too.

A wonderful pick-me-up when one is tired, nervous, thirsty and in need of refreshment.

WRIGLEY'S
JUICY FRUIT
CHEWING GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS

F54

"after every meal"

WRIGLEY'S

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

one man to sleep in the Carpentier bout he was paid $300,000.

Or, turning to a different sphere, McCormack was offered $10,000 to sing one phonograph record, almost a year's salary for the head of the State Department; while Irving Berlin wrote "My Wife's Gone to the Country," one sunny afternoon, and collected enough from it to pay Mr. Hughes's salary for twenty years.

Wide World photograph

FINANCIALLY UNIQUE

Douglas Fairbanks is the only "artist" who ranks with bank presidents and the inheritors of swollen fortunes.

Continuing in the same field, remarks the *Republican's* investigator:

> Herbert Hoover, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, performs services for the American business man that are literally priceless. He receives a salary of $12,000.
>
> Two years ago a Senate Committee disclosed that Chairman Bedford and President Teagle of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey were paid $125,000 a year each, while five Vice-Presidents drew $100,000 each. Judge Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, and Eugene G. Grace, of Bethlehem Steel, are rated as $1,000,000-a-year men. It is not uncommon for directors of important corporations to hold out as an inducement to the man they want as president a share of net profit in addition to his $100,000 salary.
>
> Not long ago John Hays Hammond, a mining engineer, had a contract with the Guggenheims that guaranteed him $200,000 a year for five years. Clients of Samuel Untermyer, famous New York lawyer, are said to value his services at $1,000,000 a year, which is more than thirteen times what the people of the United States pay their President. Clarence Darrow, counsel for Loeb and Leopold, heard the Bar Association call his charge of $130,000 for a single case "a reasonable professional fee."
>
> Thus, business and law are entitled to look upon statesmanship as a poor relation in the family of professions.
>
> Altho regarded as not only the richest but the most generous nation in the world, the United States suffers sadly by comparison with other countries in the remuneration of her public servants.
>
> When a member of the President's Cabinet goes out with the Administration, he has to hunt a job, unless he is independently wealthy. In England any former Cabinet member can have a pension if he applies for it. If he has been Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for War, for the Colonies, or India, or if he has been Chancellor of the Exchequer, or First Lord of the Treasury, or of the Admiralty, he will receive, on application, $10,000 a year. If he has held one of the minor portfolios of the Cabinet he is entitled to $6,000 a year. The Lord High Chancellor is entitled to an annuity of $25,000 a year for the remainder of his life, no matter how brief his services for the State.

As for really low salaries, figures gathered by the Federal Department of Labor show that women's wages are much lower than is commonly supposed. It appears that:

> An enthusiastic feminine member of the faculty of the University of Nebraska not long ago sat down with a paper and pencil to compute the wages the average farmer's wife should receive. She achieved a triumphal total of $4,004.14, and broadcast her conclusion to the harassed agriculturists. The cheers that followed came only from the economists. Even tho wheat was soaring, the farmer couldn't be called exactly enthusiastic. The farmer's wife continued to feed the hands and wash the dishes, and the discussion died gracefully.

However, concludes the *Republican* writer:

> There is one form of compensation that is seldom mentioned. It might be called the satisfaction that comes from knowing that one's work is not only unselfish but worth while. It is marked and added on a balance sheet far higher and far more important than the income-tax report. The farmer's wife knows that content when she raises a family on a salary of nothing at all, and the Secretary of State probably knows it when he guides the foreign policies of the nation on a salary of only $12,000 a year.

HIGHLY TAXED

Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew Mellon, is among the leaders, with a tax of $1,173,987.85 to his credit.

And here's another neat and consoling conclusion: Just think how much of that big salary or income you would have to hand over to the income-tax collector this time of year!

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Adding Machine

Simpler and Faster

The Burroughs Standard Visible Keyboard is built for speed. Ciphers and punctuation print automatically. Two or more keys may be depressed at one time. It adds, multiplies, subtracts and divides. No training necessary. It's simpler and faster than figuring with a pencil. That's why more than 400,000 are in use today. Many styles and sizes, $125 and up. Monthly payments.

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6222 SECOND BOULEVARD
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ADDING · BOOKKEEPING · CALCULATING AND BILLING MACHINES

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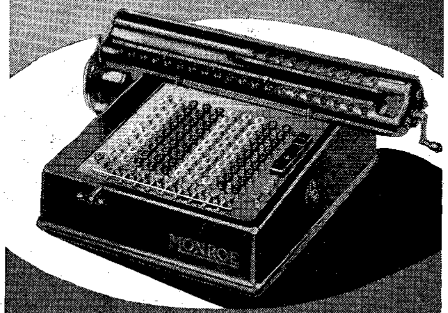
Put New Light on your Figure-work



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HIGH SPEED ADDING-CALCULATOR

When the Monroe is placed on trial in your own office, you will learn the value of Locked-Figure Addition, Direct Subtraction, Automatic Division, Fixed Decimals, Visible Proof—features that assure accuracy and speed even to the inexperienced operator.

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The Monroe is, above all, a quality product. Careful selection of material, heat-treating, testing, rigid inspection, expert workmanship and modern factory equipment assure the long life which this company is building into each machine.

Let this *different* machine put a new light on your figure-work. Ask for a free trial.

Monroe Calculating Machine Company
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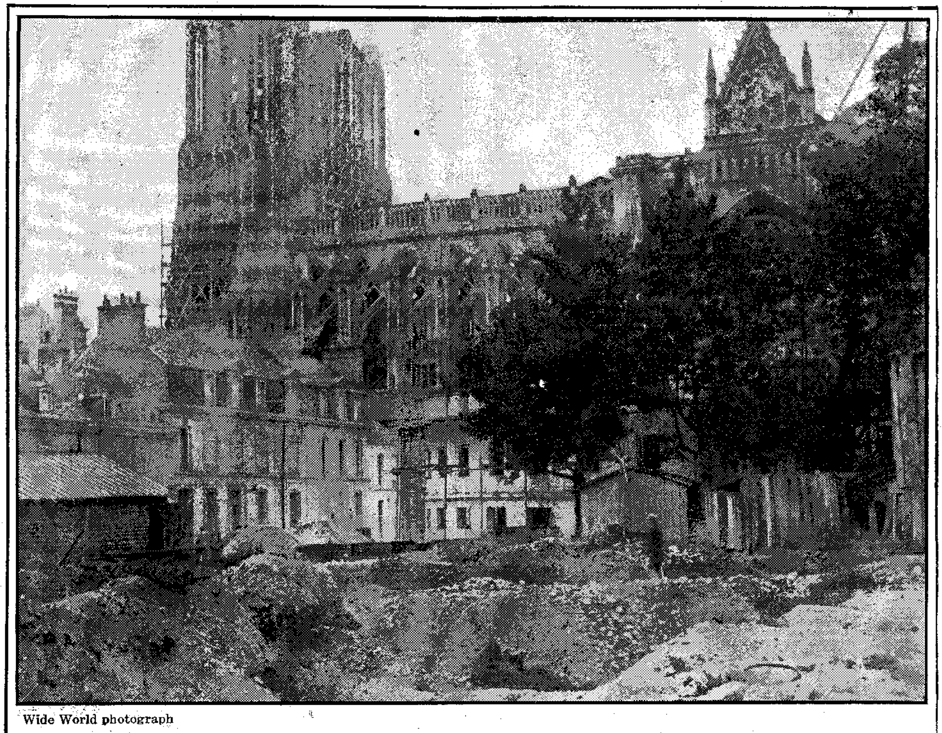
"I Know My Answer Is Correct"

A DEVELOPMENT OF FIFTY YEARS

RHEIMS STILL IN RUINS, SEVEN YEARS AFTER

SHALLOW rims of rebuilt business fronts, with desolate rubbish piles, that once were houses, behind them; abandoned freight cars and corrugated iron shanties used for homes; the famous Cathedral still blackened by fire, scarred, splintered, and unroofed by the German shells that reduced practically the whole city to ruins in the years of the Great War: these are some of the impressions that a visiting American author sends back of the most famous city in the war zone. It will be seven years ago, next fall, since the guns ceased firing. The struggle to obtain reparations from Germany, the long disappointment of French hopes, seem to have been matched by French struggles and expectations in the devastated areas. It was hoped that the rubbish heaps, especially in the larger cities, would long since have been cleared away—that Rheims, especially, would have risen again from its ashes and rubbish pile. It will rise, declares the American writer, and it is rising, even tho the progress made so far may seem a bitter disappointment to returning visitors. One interesting fact, according to this visitor, Jessie Henderson, of the Consolidated Press Association, is that American money is playing a large part in the reconstruction of the city, even as American lives and valor once helped to defend it from the Germans. She writes from Rheims, under the date of February 28:



Wide World photograph

RUBBISH HEAPS, SHANTIES AND NEW HOUSES NEAR THE CATHEDRAL

The famous church is still roofless, but repairs are slowly proceeding, as indicated by the scaffolding at the left. In other parts of the devastated regions there are rows of "family houses" like the tin-roofed shanties shown at the lower left and lower right of this recent photograph.

> If it were not for the generosity of Americans, the three chief projects which are reviving hope in the hearts of the people of Rheims would halt as instantly as if this city were raked once again by German shell fire. American money is restoring the roof of the great Cathedral. American money is rebuilding the library. American money is erecting the big modern hospital out on the hills.
>
> The statements sound boastful, but they are made in all humility. He would be a strange American, indeed, who could be otherwise than humble amid the fragments of this once magnificent town. Rockefeller is creating a new roof for the Cathedral; the Carnegie Foundation is creating a new library; the American Committee for the French Wounded is creating a new hospital. Yet in spite of these buildings; in spite of houses put up at the expense of the French Government; in spite of a neat little village for workingmen, built at a cost of many million francs by a local philanthropist—Rheims is still a rubbish heap.
>
> This workingman's village, for example, contains—thanks to the unremitting self-sacrifice of Georges Charbonneaux, whose own home is unpretentious—some five hundred houses for a price amazingly small. It has a waiting-list of thousands. On the edge of the city, thousands more are still living in the abandoned freight cars, the iron shelters, the tiny wooden huts hastily scrambled into living quarters at the end of the war. In the center of the town, the new apartment houses stand in empty, melancholy rows. They are modern, fashioned of the stone from which ancient Rheims was made, and ugly in large part because unmellowed by time. From an American viewpoint, they are inexpensive, but while some are vacant because money is lacking to complete them, others are vacant because the people of Rheims can not afford to move in.
>
> There were fourteen thousand houses in Rheims at the beginning of August, 1914. At the end of November, 1918, there were exactly fourteen houses that had not been struck by German shells.
>
> To step out of the Rheims railroad

Wednesday
is Raisin Bread
Day

Why bakers are busy on Wednesdays

The picture is explanation enough. Thousands in every city are eager for this Raisin Bread on Wednesday. It is made with Sun-Maid Raisins—a special mid-week baking. All your family will enjoy this wonderful bread with its rich and fruity goodness. You'll find it as inexpensive as it is delicious. Place a standing Wednesday order with your baker or grocer and have this famous mid-week treat *every* Wednesday.

"Sun-Maid Baker"

Endorsed by bakers everywhere, including the American Bakers' Association, the Retail Bakers' Association of America, and the Bread and Cake Bakers' Association of Canada

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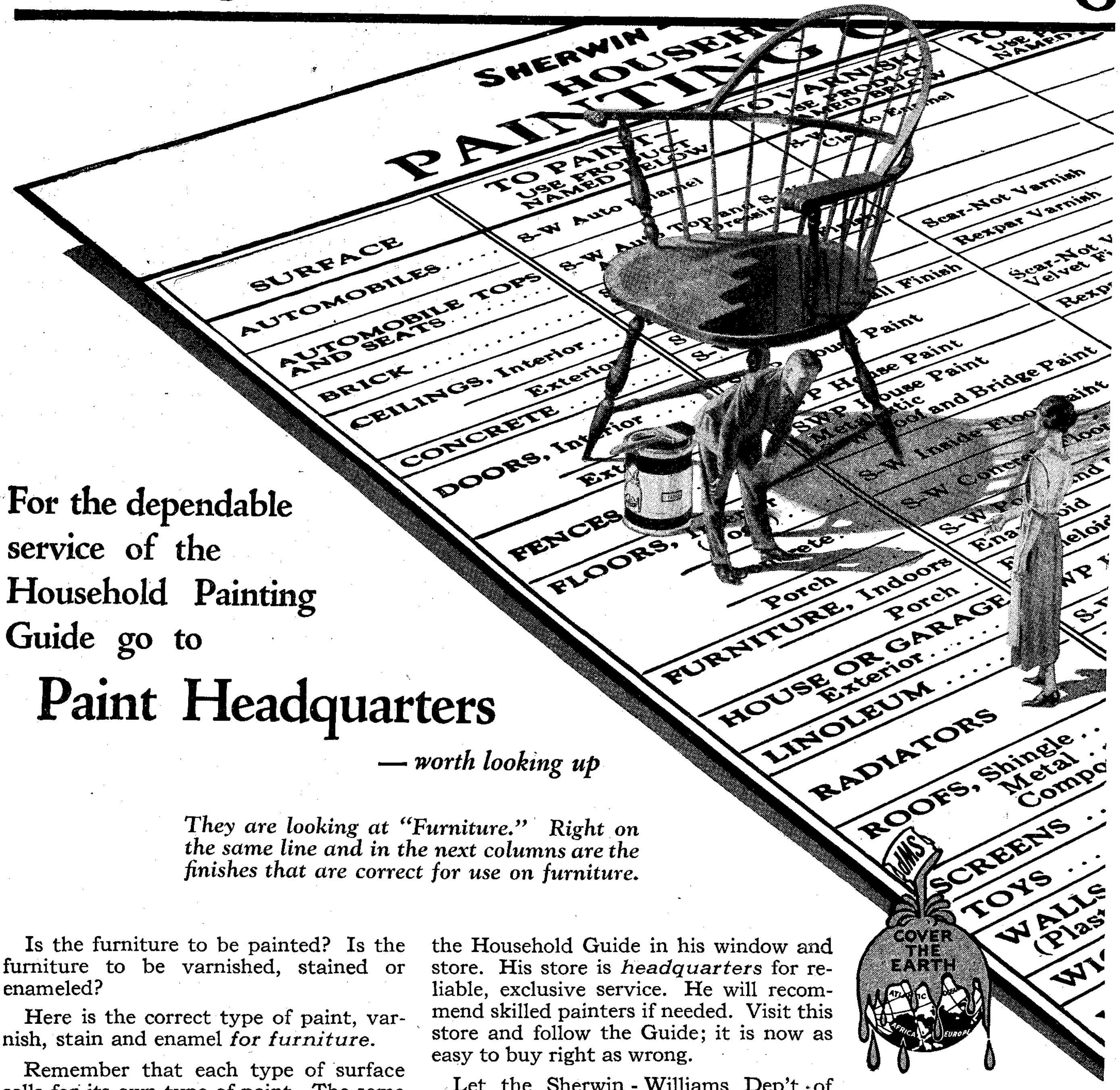
Stop Mistakes

—*follow the Household Painting*


SHERWIN
HOUSEH
PAINTING
SURFACE
TO PAINT—USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW
TO VARNISH—USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW
AUTOMOBILES
AUTOMOBILE TOPS AND SEATS
BRICK
CEILINGS, Interior
Exterior
CONCRETE
DOORS, Interior
Exterior
FENCES
FLOORS
Porch
FURNITURE, Indoors
Porch
HOUSE OR GARAGE
Exterior
LINOLEUM
RADIATORS
ROOFS, Shingle
Metal
Compo
SCREENS
TOYS
WALLS (Plas
S-W Auto Enamel
S-W Auto Top and Seat Dressing
Scar-Not Varnish
Rexpar Varnish
Scar-Not Velvet Finish
SWP House Paint
Metalastic
S-W Roof and Bridge Paint
S-W Inside Floor Paint
S-W Concrete
Enameloid
COVER THE EARTH
ATLANTIC
AFRICA
EUROPE

For the dependable service of the Household Painting Guide go to

Paint Headquarters

— worth looking up

They are looking at "Furniture." Right on the same line and in the next columns are the finishes that are correct for use on furniture.

Is the furniture to be painted? Is the furniture to be varnished, stained or enameled?

Here is the correct type of paint, varnish, stain and enamel *for furniture.*

Remember that each type of surface calls for its own type of paint. The same is true of varnish, of stain and enamel. *No one type* can be right for all. Surfaces are so different.

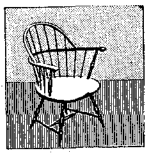
The Guide is reassuring. It gives the correct recommendations of Sherwin-Williams. It stops mistakes in painting. It is as simple to use as a paint color card. *Save this "Guide" for reference when needed.*

In your town is a merchant carrying Sherwin-Williams products and showing the Household Guide in his window and store. His store is *headquarters* for reliable, exclusive service. He will recommend skilled painters if needed. Visit this store and follow the Guide; it is now as easy to buy right as wrong.

Let the Sherwin-Williams Dep't of Home Decoration help you plan beautiful new home decorations—individual recommendations entirely free. Ask for free booklet B450, devoted to finishing problems and for free set of handsome color plates showing Special Decorative Suggestions. Send 50c (65c in Canada) for the most complete book on Home Painting ever published—invaluable—177 pages, profusely illustrated. Write The Sherwin-Williams Co., Department B435, 650 Canal Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

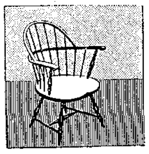
Appreciate Good Work

Appreciate *good* painters. If you have big work calling for a painter, Paint Headquarters will name you some good ones. Thousands have taken the Sherwin-Williams suggestion. *"If you hire a painter, hire a good one."*



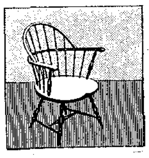
Painting

Use Enameloid for its lustrous tile-like finish — easy with Enameloid to get those unusual effects you've always admired.



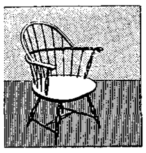
Varnishing

Use Scar-Not Varnish—full bodied to enhance the beauty and character of the grain — waterproof, heat resisting. Rexpar for all out of doors varnishing.



Staining

Use Floorlac as the handy all-around home finish. Stains and varnishes in one operation. Use Handcraft Stains or Oil Stains for new unfinished wood.



Enameling

Use Old Dutch Enamel for a lifetime finish. Dries hard and smooth as porcelain. For sheer beauty— without an equal.

in Painting Guide

For example: when making old furniture look like new

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS HOUSEHOLD PAINTING GUIDE

TRADE MARK

SURFACE	TO PAINT— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO VARNISH— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO STAIN— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO ENAMEL— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW
AUTOMOBILES	S-W *Auto Enamel:* for the man who paints his own car	S-W *Auto Enamel Clear:* a colorless varnish		
AUTOMOBILE TOPS and SEATS	S-W *Auto Top* and S-W *Auto Seat Dressing*			
BRICK	SWP *House Paint:* a full oil gloss S-W *Concrete Wall Finish:* dull finish			*Old Dutch Enamel:* full gloss for outside exposure
CEILINGS, Interior	*Flat-Tone:* the washable flat oil paint	*Scar-Not Varnish:* for woodwork only; such as beamed ceilings, etc.	S-W *Handcraft Stain:* penetrating spirit stain for new hardwood *Floorlac:* varnish and stain combined, new or old wood	*Enameloid:* assorted colors
Exterior	SWP *House Paint*	*Rexpar Varnish:* weather resisting, for porch ceilings, etc.	S-W *Oil Stain:* for new wood	*Old Dutch Enamel:* white, gray, ivory, gloss or rubbed effect
CONCRETE	S-W *Concrete Wall Finish:* a paint, resists weather			
DOORS, Interior	SWP *House Paint*	*Scar-Not Varnish:* gloss *Velvet Finish Varnish No. 1044:* dries to a dull finish without rubbing	*Floorlac:* a varnish and stain combined S-W *Handcraft Stain:* penetrating spirit stain for new wood only	*Enameloid:* assorted colors
Exterior	SWP *House Paint*	*Rexpar Varnish:* weather resisting spar varnish	S-W *Oil Stain:* for new wood	*Old Dutch Enamel:* white, gray, ivory; for interior and exterior
FENCES	SWP *House Paint* *Metalastic* (iron or wire only) S-W *Roof and Bridge Paint:* for rough work		S-W *Preservative Shingle Stain*	
FLOORS, Interior (wood)	S-W *Inside Floor Paint:* stands repeated scrubbing	*Mar-Not Varnish:* water resisting, heel-proof	*Floorlac:* a varnish and stain combined	S-W *Inside Floor Paint:* the enamel-like finish
Concrete	S-W *Concrete Floor Finish:* wears well, washes well			S-W *Concrete Floor Finish:* high-gloss; durable
Porch	S-W *Porch and Deck Paint*			
FURNITURE, Indoors	*Enameloid:* the decorative enamel	*Scar-Not Varnish:* stands hard usage	*Floorlac:* a varnish and stain combined	*Old Dutch Enamel:* white, gray, ivory, gloss or rubbed effect
Porch	*Enameloid:* assorted colors	*Rexpar Varnish:* weather resisting	S-W *Oil Stain:* for new wood	*Enameloid:* assorted colors
HOUSE or GARAGE Exterior	SWP *House Paint*	*Rexpar Varnish:* weather resisting	S-W *Preservative Shingle Stain*	*Old Dutch Enamel:* enduring gloss
LINOLEUM	S-W *Inside Floor Paint:* stands repeated scrubbing	*Mar-Not Varnish:* protects the pattern		S-W *Inside Floor Paint:* the enamel-like finish
RADIATORS	*Flat-Tone:* flat oil paint S-W *Aluminum* or *Gold Paint*			*Enameloid:* assorted colors
ROOFS, Shingle *Metal* Composition	S-W *Roof and Bridge Paint* *Metalastic* *Ebonol:* black coal tar paint		S-W *Preservative Shingle Stain*	
SCREENS	S-W *Screen Enamel*			S-W *Screen Enamel*
TOYS	S-W *Family Paint:* assorted colors	*Rexpar Varnish*	*Floorlac:* (inside use) a varnish and stain combined	*Enameloid:* assorted colors
WALLS, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard)	*Flat-Tone:* the washable flat oil paint SWP *House Paint:* a full oil gloss			*Old Dutch Enamel:* white, gray, ivory, gloss or rubbed effect *Enameloid:* assorted colors
WICKER	*Enameloid:* high gloss assorted colors	*Rexpar Varnish:* durable, elastic	*Floorlac:* a varnish and stain combined	*Old Dutch Enamel:* white, gray, ivory, gloss or rubbed effect
WOODWORK, Interior	SWP *House Paint:* gloss *Flat-Tone:* flat oil paint	*Scar-Not Varnish:* *high gloss* but *can be rubbed to a dull finish* *Velvet Finish Varnish No. 1044:* *dries dull without rubbing*	S-W *Handcraft Stain:* penetrating spirit stain for new hardwood S-W *Oil Stain:* for new softwood *Floorlac:* for new or old wood; a varnish and stain combined	*Old Dutch Enamel:* white, gray, ivory; dull or gloss; aristocrat of enamels, specified by leading architects *Enameloid:* assorted colors

For Removing Paint and Varnish use Taxite—quick—easy—thorough—economical—can be used by anyone—on any surface.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS AND VARNISHES

For Cleaning Painted and Varnished Surfaces use Flaxoap. Made from linseed oil—contains no free alkali—restores original lustre.

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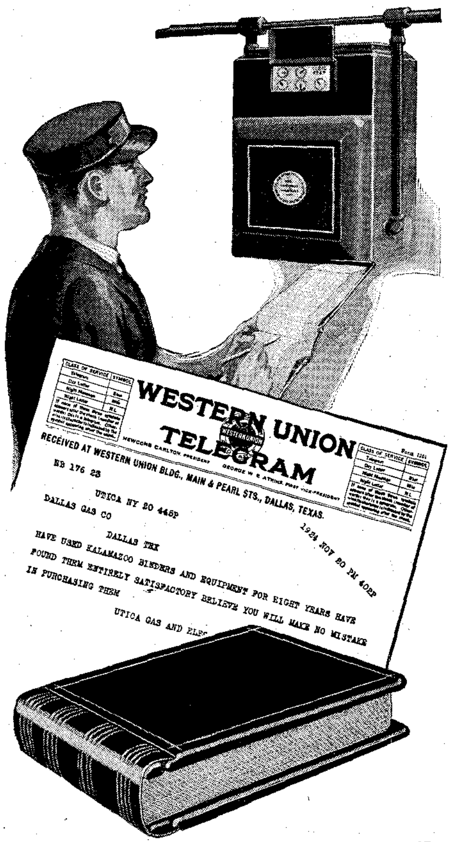
New! SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Payment Plan

Arrangements have now been perfected by Sherwin-Williams whereby the painting of residential property may readily be arranged on a convenient payment basis. Recognized business practice is now, therefore, made available to the property owner without difficulty or red tape. The Sherwin-Williams "Paint Headquarters" Dealer will gladly give you full information.



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NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
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UTICA GAS AND ELEC

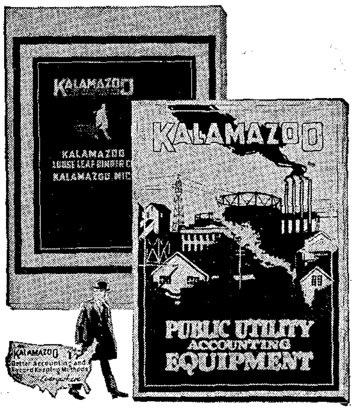
The Story the Telegram Tells

Kalamazoo Loose Leaf Equipment is in active daily use by New York Edison, Utica Gas and Electric, Dallas Gas, Potomac Power and Light of Washington, and hundreds of other Public Utility companies in the United States, and they are willing to endorse it to their friends.

The loose leaf equipment used by these companies must be convenient, practical, durable, and save time and labor. That Kalamazoo equipment has been selected by so many warrants your investigation of its advantages.

The Kalamazoo Catalog and "Public Utility Book," or booklets listed below, dealing with other business activities, sent on request.

KALAMAZOO LOOSE LEAF BINDER CO.
Factories at Kalamazoo, Mich., and
Los Angeles, Calif.
Sales Offices in Principal Cities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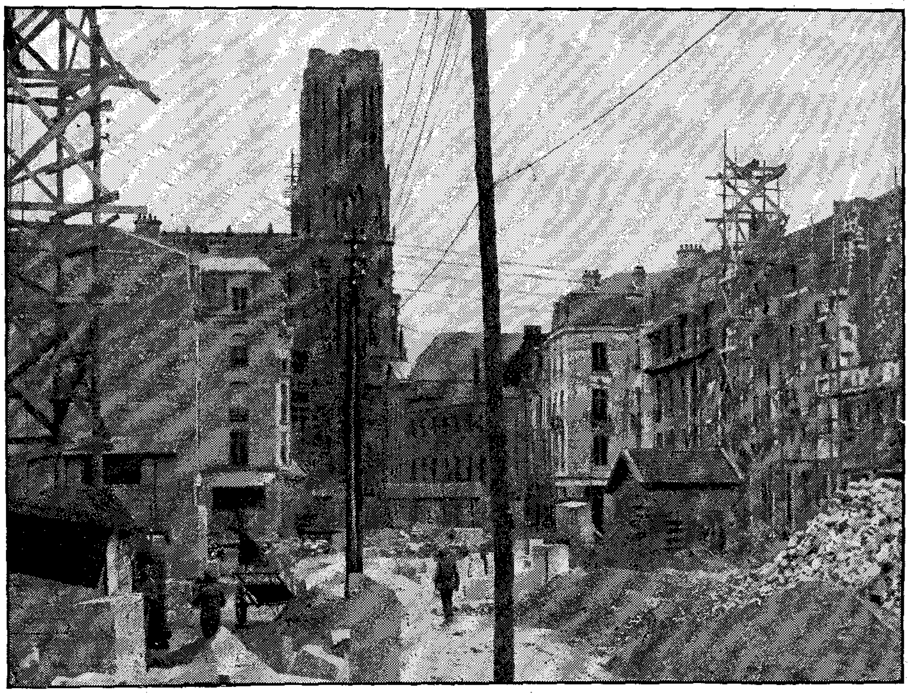
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued



Wide World photograph

DEBRIS AND DISORDER AS THE RUINED CITY RISES AGAIN

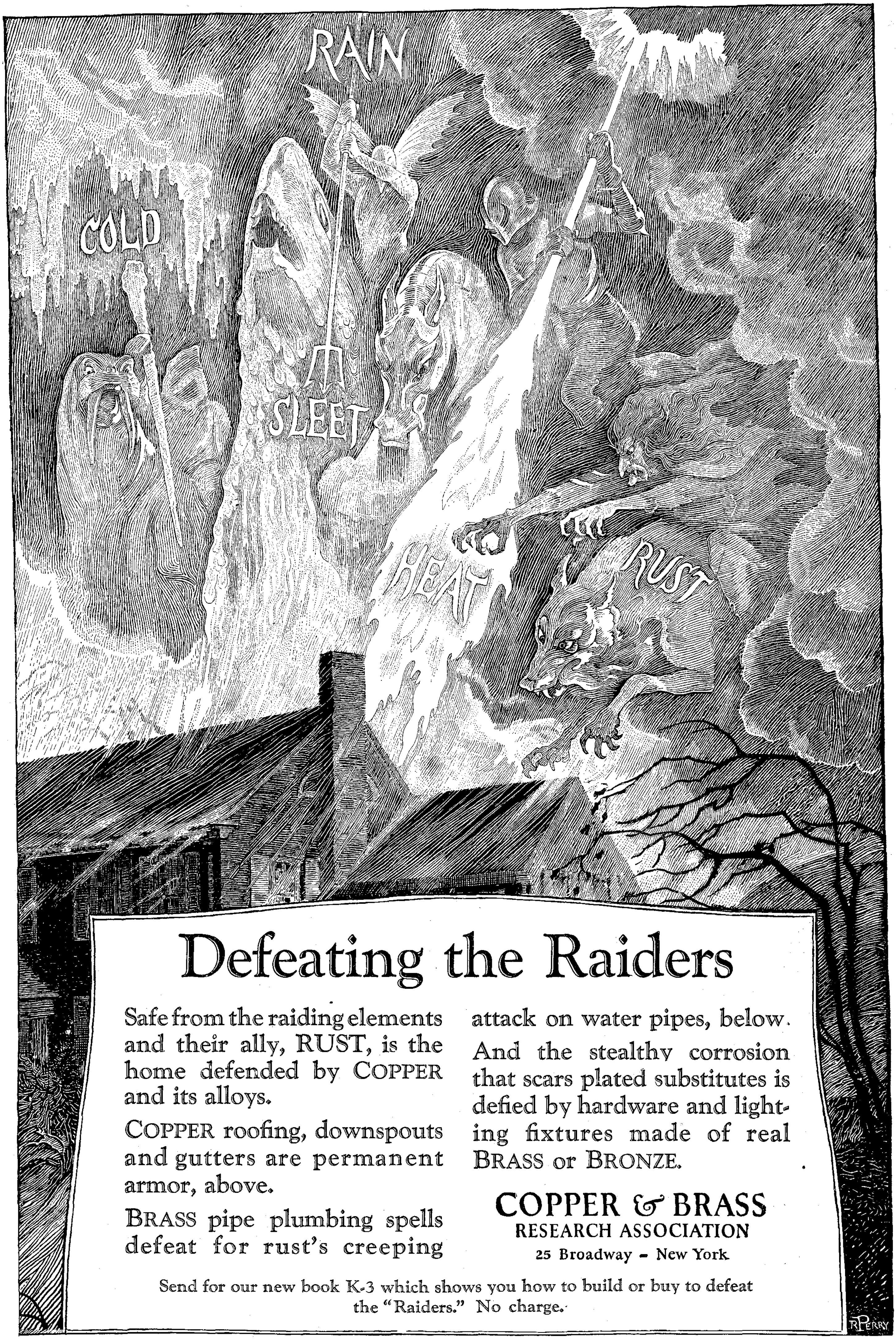
Only fourteen houses of the 14,000 in Rheims—one in 1,000—were not damaged by German shells. German reparation payments are slow, and American money is now helping to rebuild the city that American arms and lives formerly helped to defend.

> station is to step into an apparently modern, busy little city. There are taxicabs, there is a street full of hotels and small shops. There are people hurrying to and fro, intent on the day's work. But walk a block on either side of the main street, and the illusion ends. That busy town, one block away is like a stage setting, tho no such effect is intended. Behind the shallow rim of rebuilt business fronts, lies desolation as abject as it lay less than seven years ago, when the enemy guns at last were silenced. It is a city of empty streets, where the footsteps wake strange echoes of other days, of days rich with history, with the life, the wealth, the beauty of immemorial centuries. On each side of every road are heaps of broken stone, topped here and there by swaying pyramids of shattered walls. Now and then a house with a new roof and a new front settles back crazily on the props built against its battered foundations; clean white curtains are in the windows; there is even a sound of childish laughter, ringing out oddly in the silence.

But as for the rest, reports Miss Henderson, "Pompeii is not more ruined nor more empty. And the wonder grows that even fourteen houses survived that rain of fire." She recalls that:

> There was a little group of folk who could not or would not leave their town. Among them was Cardinal Lucon, who used to stand in the square to watch the shells burst upon his Cathedral.
>
> The Cathedral itself, that jewel casket of beauty where Joan of Arc saw Charles crowned king of France so many hundred years ago when the shrine was even then centuries old—only the high and stubborn optimism of mankind could still believe that it can be restored. One little side-chapel, propped and patched, is in use. The rest of the edifice stands scarred by the thousand shells that dropped into its nave and gouged its sides; blackened by the fire that burned its exquisitely carved roof and melted half its ponderous bronze bells. The great rose window, its metal frame bulging, is filled with black brick. Through the other empty windows the wind roars like waves upon a beach. Against the sky the massive towers stand on slender stone pillars so chipped by shell fire that they look tenuous as threads.
>
> Yet around one corner, where only her feet caught the shell splinters, there stands, high on the outside wall, a smiling saint. Nobody to-day remembers her name; she has stood there, smiling at human frenzy, since the thirteenth century. Her smile is symbolic and prophetic, both of the Rheims that was, and of the Rheims that is, struggling to rise from its ashes. For Rheims after the war is a miracle of cheerful industry.
>
> To the 80,000 or so of the 150,000 who have returned, there is not a corner, not a heap of stone that lacks its personal tragedy. Grief, however, is for indoors. Tears are saved for the silent hours of the night. To the visitor, as to one another, the people of the new Rheims turn smiling faces. No beggars crawl after you in those desolate streets. Rheims asked no clemency from the enemy. She asks none of life to-day. Her people simply work, and mind their own business, and some of them go to pray in the husk of the Cathedral that used to be. Rheims is renewing itself without lamentation, without melodrama, but with a heroism as bright as that of battlefields.

The city, both in its delayed reconstruction and its spirit, is said to be typical of most of the other districts in the area of destruction spread by German arms. Most of the waste places are returning to usefulness, but the process is slow and hard



Defeating the Raiders

Safe from the raiding elements and their ally, RUST, is the home defended by COPPER and its alloys.

COPPER roofing, downspouts and gutters are permanent armor, above.

BRASS pipe plumbing spells defeat for rust's creeping attack on water pipes, below.

And the stealthy corrosion that scars plated substitutes is defied by hardware and lighting fixtures made of real BRASS or BRONZE.

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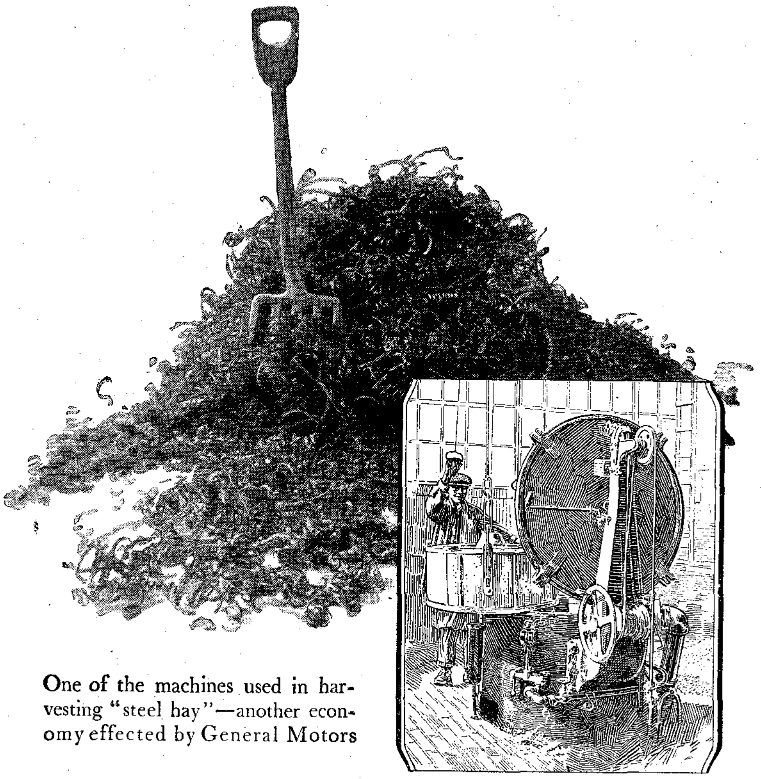
Send for our new book K-3 which shows you how to build or buy to defeat the "Raiders." No charge.

FACTS ABOUT A FAMOUS FAMILY



One of the machines used in harvesting "steel hay"—another economy effected by General Motors

Harvesting "steel hay"

In the manufacture of automobiles there is a form of waste best described as "steel hay." It consists of the shavings which result from machining steel parts.

Usually "steel hay" takes up valuable space and brings a low price as "scrap." But in General Motors factories it is chopped up by special machines into fine pieces which pack into a solid mass, save freight space and bring a higher price per ton.

Harvesting "steel hay" was inaugurated by General Motors engineers. It is a typical instance of the way in which General Motors, being a family of many companies, effects economies which add value to the product of each one.

GENERAL MOTORS

BUICK • CADILLAC • CHEVROLET • OAKLAND
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General Motors cars, trucks and Delco-Light products may be purchased on the *GMAC* Payment Plan. Insurance service furnished by General Exchange Corporation.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

THAT POOR, DYING "SPANISH PRISONER" CAUGHT AT LAST

HE is called "the arch swindler of his age," and his specialty is said to have been kind-hearted, or soft-headed, Americans. Government secret service men in Washington recalled his lively history when the report came from abroad that "General" Ramon de Santa Clara, sometimes Rafael de Santos, and again just plain R. de S., had at last been jailed. He was internationally known as "the Spanish prisoner," and his recent arrest in Madrid, according to a dispatch from Washington to the New York *World*, both ends a fifty-year police hunt and gives the swindle story he told its first element of truth. For the "Spanish prisoner," it appears, for the first time in his career is actually a prisoner. According to the *World* report:

> The records in the case, as reported from time to time, show that he swindled many Americans by his scheme, despite publicity given during the years he operated.
>
> The "Spanish prisoner" posed as a bankrupt, imprisoned on that charge and possessing a fortune of $360,000 in American money, concealed somewhere in a portmanteau with a secret pocket.
>
> From persons who offered to assist him in the recovery of his fortune on promise of a reward of $120,000, with a cash advance from the victim always stipulated, he is alleged to have reaped a fortune for himself.
>
> In the face of recurring exposure, and an amount of publicity almost unparalleled, the "Spanish prisoner" swindle went on year after year, the roster of its victims in all walks of life. Both in this country and England the victims numbered hundreds, it is believed.
>
> This was the way the thing was worked:
>
> A touching letter was written, say, to the American dupe. It came from a "dying prisoner" who had been cruelly persecuted by powerful political enemies and was immured in a military fortress at Valencia, beyond hope of release and with only the faint satisfaction of being able to communicate with the outside world through the offices of a tender-hearted chaplain.
>
> The "dying prisoner" claimed relationship with the American through his dead mother. To this was added the "young and beautiful daughter" of the writer, a tender, charming girl, so soon to become an orphan, and helpless in a wicked world, unless the American should come to the rescue.
>
> Another distressing feature was the seizure of the effects of the "dying prisoner" by the Spanish authorities. Among these effects—and here was where the plot thickened—was a valise with a cunningly devised and secret pocket or compartment, and in this recess was, all unknown to the authorities, a Bank of England voucher for £36,000! This sum the "dying prisoner" wished placed in the hands of the beautiful daughter.
>
> In most cases the American—or the Englishman—replied encouragingly, whereupon the "dying prisoner" goes to his great reward. Word of his demise is sent by the "prison chaplain," who now takes up the

DURHAM DUPLEX
Safety Razor
Number Six
DURHAM DUPLEX RAZOR CO. NEW YORK N.Y.
DURHAM DUPLEX

the Good Morning Shave

This set also furnished in genuine black leather kit.

Handsome New Durham-Duplex Sets

THE most durable as well as the most beautiful razor sets ever offered to the Shaving Men of America. A *lifetime* of Good Morning shaves in every one.

Take your choice—whether you prefer the "Safety" type razor or the long-handled "Safe" style. Ten of the same famous long Durham-Duplex Blades with each set—months of the quickest, smoothest shaving you've ever enjoyed.

Either Set $1.50 Complete

Including two 50c packages of 5 Durham-Duplex Blades—20 shaving edges.

DURHAM-DUPLEX RAZOR CO., Jersey City, N. J.

Get a Durham-Duplex Demonstrator Razor with one double-edged blade for 25 cents. (Either style.) A real Razor—not a toy. If your dealer cannot supply you mail the coupon at once.

DURHAM-DUPLEX

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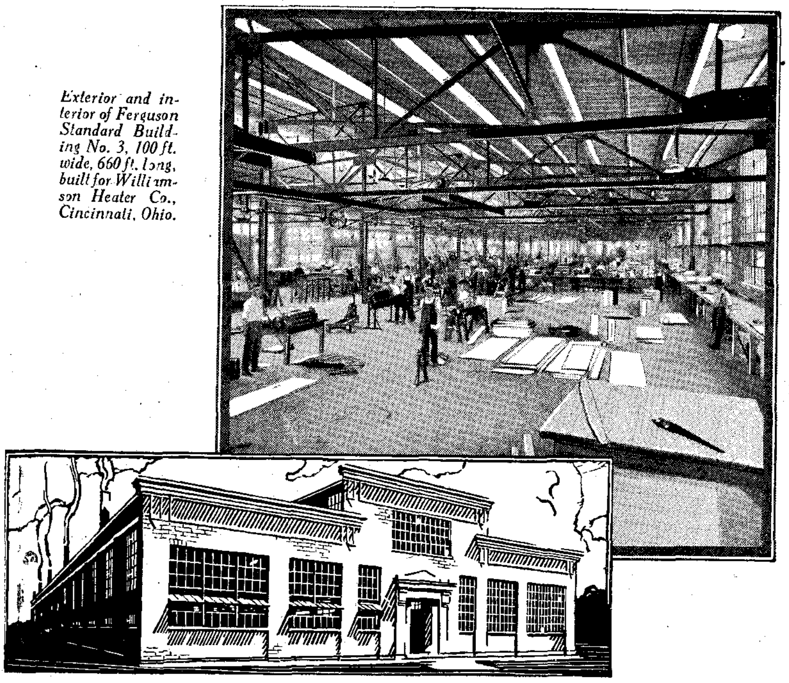

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Ferguson
GUARANTEED BUILDINGS

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

burden of the correspondence. He sends an adroitly prepared copy, apparently all properly attested, of the "prisoner's" will. In it the victim is appointed sole executor and guardian of the lovely orphan. A photograph of her, with tear stains on it accompanies the document.

Next the American receives a forged certificate from the Spanish military tribunal, bearing out everything the "prisoner" and the "chaplain" had written, and stating that the sum of $800 or $1,200 was required to liberate the "dead man's" effects, with the valise and its hidden fortune, and to insure the passage across the sea of the star-eyed señorita, the ward of the American.

And, as records show, many an American, many an Englishman, fell into the trap, sent the money—and that was the end of it.

EMERSON PUBLISHED HIS FIRST BOOK ANONYMOUSLY

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, who is just now being hailed by Dr. Charles W. Eliot and others as the dominant figure in American literature, published his first work anonymously, according to Dr. Clifford Smyth, editor of the *International Book Review*, who has possession of a copy of the famous book.

Emerson is usually regarded as a classicist, states Dr. Smyth, due to the mythical character which has enveloped his works, but he was really an iconoclast, a leading "modern" of his day. If he were living to-day, he would rank as a "radical" of the most profound type.

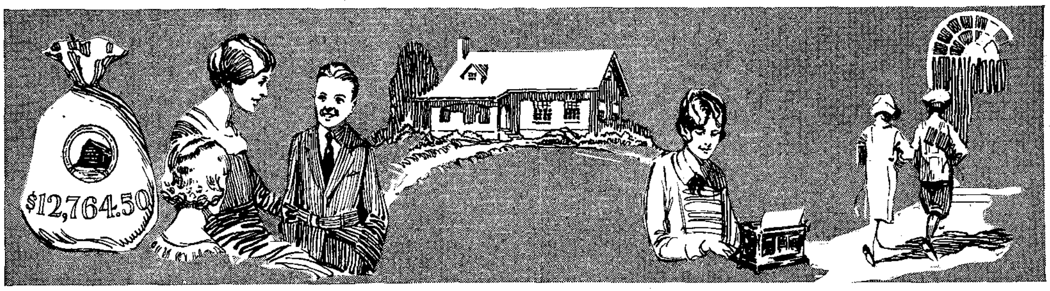
"Eighty-nine years ago there was published in Boston an unpretentious volume of ninety-five pages, bound in black cloth and bearing the title 'Nature,'" says Dr. Smyth. "The author's name was not given. We know it now as by Waldo Emerson.

"But it is doubtful if the critics and book-buyers of those days vouchsafed to this anonymous fledgling more than the merest glance of weariness and disapproval. Those were the days when America looked slavishly to England and the past for its literature. Revolt against this sterile attitude was inevitable. And Emerson was, above all others, the leader against this attitude. He was an iconoclast.

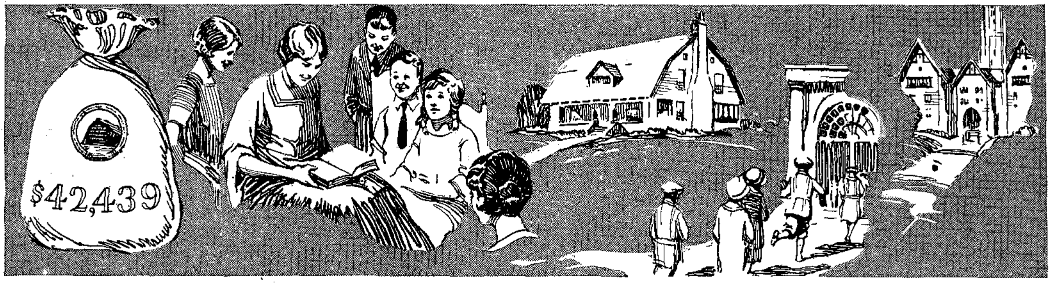
"The man who discovered Walt Whitman, the man who declared, 'all literature is yet to be written. Poetry has scarce chanted its first song. . . . Do not believe the past. I give you the universe a virgin to-day'—such a man would scarcely be set down as a classicist.

"Emerson's writings are strewn with pregnant sentences like these, sentences full of enthusiasm, of daring speculation, thirsting for originality, for the opening of new worlds in art and philosophy. If Emerson were to appear on the world's stage to-day, he would still be the inspiring leader that he was more than a half-century ago."

How Life Insurance Works!



THIS widow and two of her three children live in this house which she bought with part of the $12,764 insurance estate her husband provided. Also out of this fund she paid off $2,000 of debts and put this girl, now married, through business school. The two younger children are continuing in school. The insurance kept the family together.



WHEN her husband, an attorney, died, Mrs. D. used $13,000 to clear the mortgage off her home. By careful management she and her five children live on the remainder of the $42,439 insurance estate. Mrs. D. says her five children will not only continue their schooling, but will go to college, as their father intended.

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IF EVERY WIFE KNEW WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS—
EVERY HUSBAND WOULD BE INSURED

BIRDS ▾ BEASTS ▾ AND ▾ TREES

FRISKY WAYS OF THE FRETFUL RHINO

IT is never a very wise or considerate thing to plant a camp in Africa right over the trail which a rhinoceros has used, even at some remote time, for the rhino is a creature of long memory and rather fixt habits. If he has traveled that jungle trail once, why not again, his little brain says. Well, why not? Only if your tent happens to be in the way, you may hear, perhaps, a noise in the still small hours of the night, "like a motor-car gone mad," accompanied by crashes, squeals, and wild yells, and then you find yourself asking, as one man did, "Was it a whirlwind?" and the answer was, "Oh, no, only a rhino and her calf going along!" It is certainly rough going, and the rhino never stops to enter upon a discussion of etiquette, but just ambles along.

Mr. A. Blayney Percival, in "A Game Ranger's Note Book" (George H. Doran Co.), says that the rhinoceros, however, has his playful moments when, like Mary's lamb, he not only ambles, but gambols, for "sheer lightness of heart," a scene difficult to imagine for one who has not actually been present, but Mr. Percival describes such a playtime of these weird monsters:

> Rhino are very regular in their habits, and where undisturbed they wander little; it is almost certain that an animal will be found at the same place at the same hour every day. His routine would appear to be this: during the heat of the day he sleeps in the shade of trees or bushes, his feathered allies acting as sentries. About four o'clock he gets up and starts feeding toward the water, which he reaches soon after sundown. He drinks quite early in the evening. It would seem as tho rhino felt it imperative to slake their thirst soon after sunset, for if they have dawdled by the way they will cease feeding and trot the intervening distance. I have often seen them come thus, trotting at a good round pace waterward directly the sun had gone down. One bright moonlight night on the Kenna River I was able to watch the movements of four from the moment they came within sight, about a mile away; they advanced at a trot as long as I watched.
>
> After drinking, they play. The rhino appears at his best at night, and gambols in sheer lightness of heart. I have seen them romping like a lot of overgrown pigs in the neighborhood of the drinking-place. Piglike, too, they will wallow in the mud and then trot away to the nearest tree, against which they enjoy the luxury of hide-scratching. Playing thus and feeding, they pass some hours of the night. Before the sun rises they go to the water again, and as dawn approaches, trek for the day resort. The day resting-place may be within four or five miles of the water, or it may be as much as ten. This habit of lying up well away from the water is very marked. Thus, rhino are extremely numerous on the Eusso Nyiro, but you would form a different opinion did you march along the river itself; take your way four or five miles from the stream and you may see as many as ten in course of the day's travel.

From Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson's "Trailing African Wild Animals." Courtesy of the Metro Picture Corporation

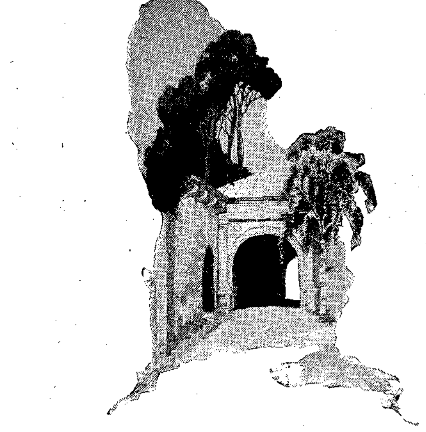
WITH A WICKED EYE ON THE CAMERA

The rhino, snapt by a recent "movie" and hunting expedition in Africa, charged immediately after his photograph was taken, and succeeded in generally "breaking up the party." Several of his relatives acted in a similar way, as related in the accompanying article.

In the day the rhino seems to take time for thought, but does not express his feelings until night, for it is seldom that he makes a noise in the daylight hours, but when darkness comes all virtues of silence are hurriedly cast aside, and he bursts into a perfect tempest of snorts and squeals, and will keep a tired man awake until daylight. Mr. Percival quotes from his diary:

"This camp has proved a gay one!

SWEDEN
Welcomes You



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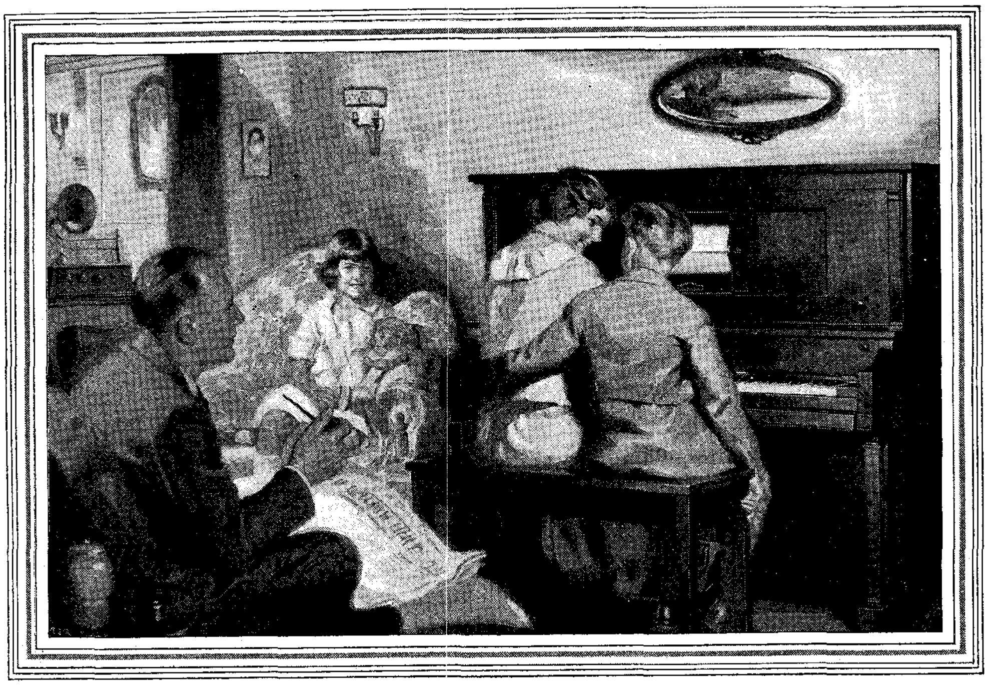

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The Gulbransen Registering Piano is a permanent investment in good piano music, easily played. It does not go out of style. It requires no expensive upkeep. It is just as up-to-date as the latest roll you play on it.

In every city, town and hamlet in this country, family groups are enjoying the Gulbransen—singing to its accompaniment or playing the piano music of their choice.

The Gulbransen costs little, if any, more than other forms of musical entertainment for the home. It knits folks closely together. Gives each one something that *no other* instrument does—the thrill and pleasure of *personally* playing piano music with real expression. It is not an expense at all. Rather an investment that daily pays big returns in entertainment and accomplishment worth while.

The Gulbransen can be bought on convenient terms of payment. Your Gulbransen dealer will gladly explain the details. Write for his name.

Your silent piano has a cash value when traded in on a modern grand or upright Gulbransen Registering Piano. Let us tell you what it is. Mail the coupon and we will send a form on which you can tell us the condition of your present piano. No obligation.

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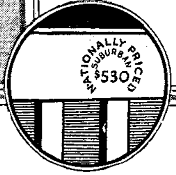

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FOUR MODELS— ***Country Seat*** **$615**; ***Community*** **$450**; ***Suburban*** **$530**; ***White House*** **$700**

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"How Do You Do"
"All Alone"
"How I Love That Girl"

—buy the music rolls, group the family and friends around the Gulbransen—and *sing.* You'll have the best time you've had for many a day. Or—better still—change the words of "How Do You Do" to fit your friends, then sing it!

Can you play "My Wild Irish Rose" on the piano? If not, ask your Gulbransen dealer to let you play Instruction Roll No. 1. You'll know how to play that beautiful ballad—correctly—in 10 minutes. Four splendid Instruction Rolls—*exclusive* with the Gulbransen—without extra charge.

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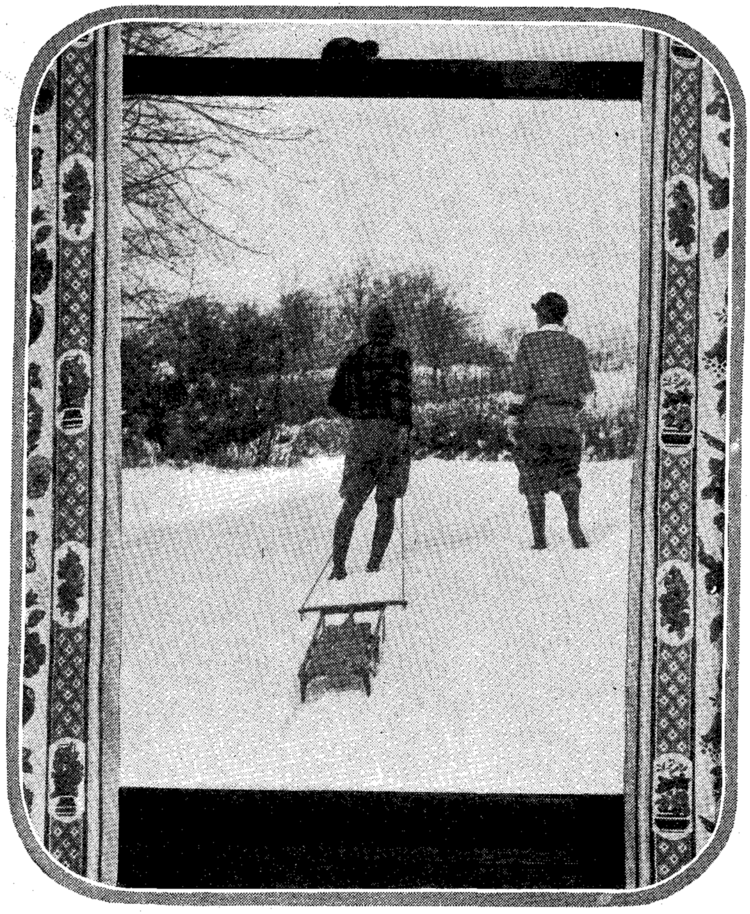

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Nothing Else is Like it

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

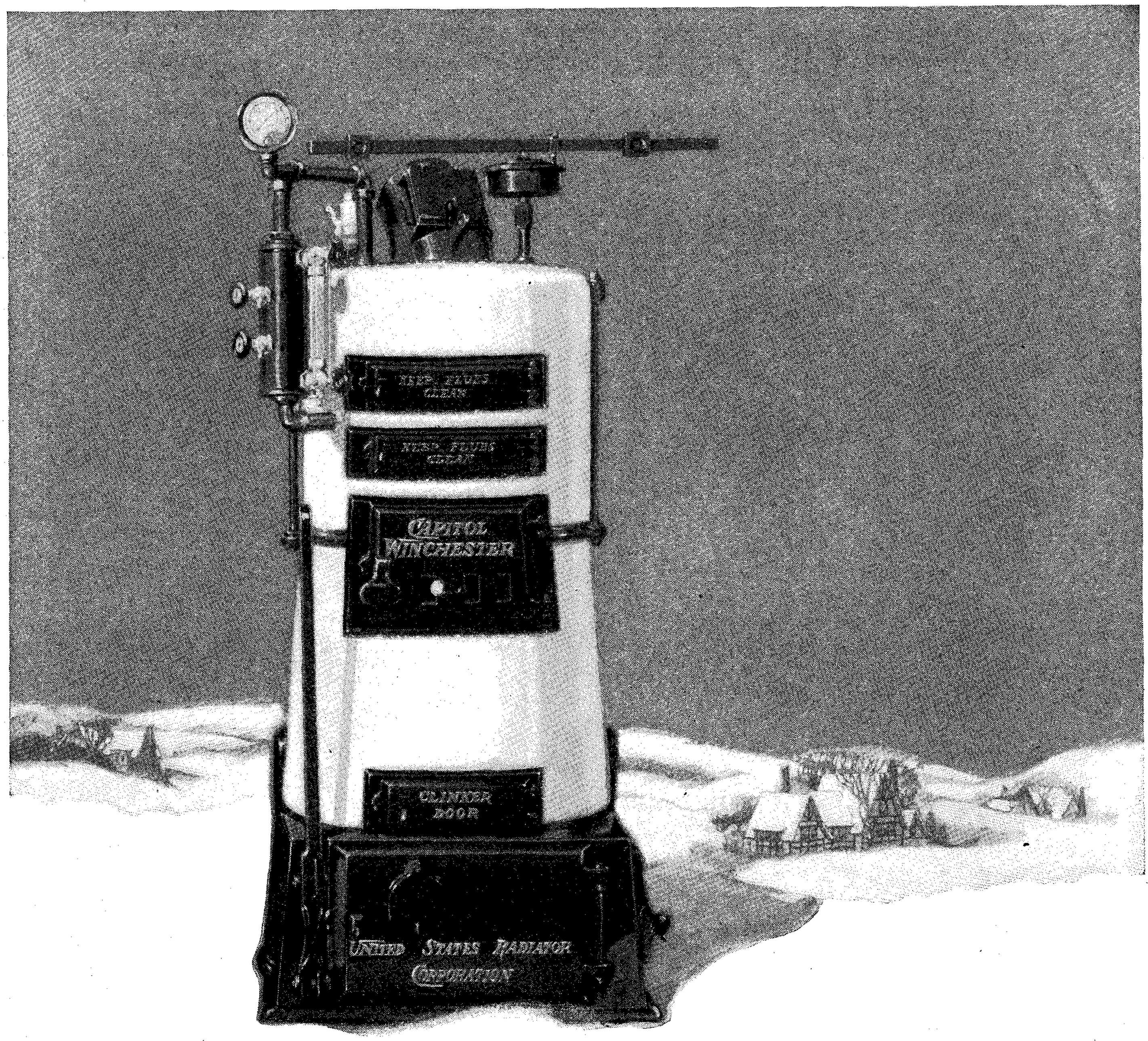
Before it was dark last night, a rhino came to the water-hole about 100 yards away, and within two hours there were eleven of the devils at the water. Twice the camp was turned out, as they tried the road on which we were camped (an extremely foolish thing to do anywhere in rhino country). At one time two appeared to go mad and marched up and down as if they were holding the river against all comers; they made a great noise, so much so that at last I got sick of it, and fired a shot to shut them up. I had a grand view of them, as it was bright moonlight and, the camp being on a high bank of the river, it was even better than one would expect, as the sand is of the whitest and the animals showed up well. After I fired things were quiet for a bit, till an old cow and calf passed the camp within ten yards and caused a stampede. One half of the camp went up thorn trees, while the other half went into the blue. Called by the guard, I dashed out and turned the wrong way—perhaps as well, for I should most likely have shot her. As it was, she was just off when I saw her. This little trot round gave me something to think about, as my bare feet collected several thorns. After this the porters gave up all ideas of sleep—they had a few thorns to pick out as well.

"At daylight there were still two rhino at the water."

Speaking of the rhino's faithfulness to old trails, Mr. Percival tells this story:

A word regarding these rhino paths: Never allow camp to be pitched on one, even if old; the beasts show singular fidelity to their trodden paths and always use them, and, should a traveling rhino approach down-wind, thus receiving no timely warning, the chances are he will come upon the camp before he knows it, when he will charge straight through, scattering tents, fires—everything that comes in his way. And should there be pack animals they will be stampeded. I learnt my lesson on this point at Elmenteita.

I was traveling with a veterinary officer, and we had camped not more than 100 yards from the house of the Hon. G. Cole, with whom we dined. About half-past nine we returned to camp, where we were sharing a tent, and, after doing a little writing and attending to some of my gear, I went out to look round the traps I had set for small mammals bespoken by a naturalist at home. It was bright moonlight, so I did not take a lamp. I was about fifty yards from the tent when I suddenly heard from up-wind a noise such as might be expected from a motor car gone mad, and saw a cloud of white dust coming toward the tent; it passed close to me and I saw that it was raised by a rhino followed by a half-grown calf. The next minute there was a crash, a squeal, and then another crash and a chorus of yells, and something came through the bush towards me. As I had no weapon I made myself as small as I could behind a bush, and next minute three boys, uttering panic-stricken cries, rushed almost over me. I hurried back, to find my companion creeping out from under the fly of the overthrown tent, and I'm afraid when he asked in a very sleepy voice, "Was it a whirlwind?" I forgot the danger through which he had just passed and roared with laughter. I did not laugh long, for one of the boys shouted that



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Heating contractors, you will find, are ready to specify Capitol Boilers and United States Radiators without hesitation. They know, through long experience, that these products will justify their own faith and that of the owner.

Furthermore, they know that every Capitol is covered by the broadest written guarantee in the boiler field. Where our own responsibility is so clearly defined there can be no element of speculation.

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Cloudy Teeth—dull teeth

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THOSE whiter teeth that you envy. Don't think they are beyond you. You can now lighten dull and dingy teeth—make them gleam and glisten.

Modern science has discovered a new way. A method different in formula, action and effect from any you have ever used. This offers you a test. Simply use the coupon: it brings free a 10-day tube.

Look for film on your teeth—that's the cause
How to combat it

Look at your teeth. If dull, cloudy, run your tongue across them. You will feel a film. That's the cause of the trouble. You must fight it.

Film is that viscous coat which you feel. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It hides the natural luster of your teeth.

It also holds food substance which ferments and causes acid. In contact with teeth, this acid invites decay. Millions of germs breed in it. And they, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

So dingy teeth mean more than loss of good appearance. They may indicate danger, grave danger to your teeth.

New methods now that mean greater tooth beauty plus better protection from tooth troubles

Ordinary tooth pastes were unable to cope adequately with that film. Not one could effectively combat it. Harsh grit tended to injure the enamel. Soap and chalk were inadequate.

Now modern dental science has found new combatants. Their action is to curdle film and then harmlessly remove it. They are embodied in a new type tooth paste called Pepsodent—a scientific method that is changing the tooth cleansing habits of some 50 different nations.

To millions this new way has proved the folly of having dull and dingy teeth. The folly of inviting tooth troubles when their chief cause can be combated.

Don't you think it worth while to try it for 10 days; then to note results yourself?

Send coupon for free 10-day test

Remember, every time you eat, food clings to your teeth. Film is constantly forming. The film that ruins teeth; that mars their luster, makes them look dingy and dull.

This new method will polish your teeth; give them a beauty that will delight you. It will help you quickly toward teeth such as you envy in others.

Make the test today. Clip the coupon for a free 10-day tube. Or get a full size tube of your druggist. Why follow old methods when world's dental authorities urge a better way?

FREE Mail Coupon for 10-Day Tube to Pepsodent REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. 1681

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Send to:

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Only one tube to a family.

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

Tofiki, my servant, who had been with me many years, was hurt. He had received a nasty cut on his head, and two other boys were also injured. Tofiki soon came round and was not much the worse, but the other two had been trampled by the rhino, and were so badly bruised we had to carry them to the railway next day. By the time I had ascertained the extent of the damage to the boys, Cole arrived, bringing a lamp, and we proceeded to inspect the tent. The rhino had torn her way through it, breaking the camp bed to pieces; she had first stept on my pillow, which bore a muddy imprint of her foot, and then on a box of stores, which included a tin of jam, and the tin had burst, smothering everything with its contents. For twenty yards in front of the tent, stores, blankets, and odds and ends were strewn, including the lamp which had been standing close by the vet's bedside, and we found the wreck of the box on which it had stood. After leaving our tent the rhino had deliberately charged that of the boys, and, hitting it about a quarter of the way down one side, came out at the other. As there were eight boys inside, it was surprizing that only three were hurt, and none of these really seriously.

Looking through my journal of this trip I find reference day after day to rhino. They were very numerous in these parts. Next day we saw many, having eight in sight at one time: two cows with small calves, one with a half-grown youngster and a bull in attendance, and one solitary male. Three of these were directly in our path, and I had to drive them aside with revolver shots in the air. They took hardly any notice of the first shot, but stood stupidly gazing at us within fifty yards; not until I fired a third time did they turn and trot away. They went quite unconcernedly, without fear and without haste. What struck me equally at the time was that the porters took as little notice of the rhino as the rhino did of us. A few days before they would have bolted in all directions; they had become used to rhino. Another trifle remains in mind connected with that interview. While I was firing, a troop of female granti stood within 200 yards, perfectly indifferent to the reports, and when we moved on they crossed our track within 100 yards.

When rhino were near our route, my method was to walk towards them with my gun-bearer Mogari, while the safari passed on its way, but often we came within 100 yards of animals which did not even rise to their feet to look at us. I need hardly say that this only occurred when they lay up-wind; if down-wind of us it was always necessary to drive them off. Once when I had left the safari the men disturbed two, which passed within a few yards of me as I sat on an ant-hill; they saw, but, so to speak, cut me dead. You may sometimes startle a rhino without being charged. One day, armed with a .410 collecting gun, I met one face-to-face as I walked round a thorn bush; there wasn't five yards between us. I made a splendid jump into a thorn bush and he went off like an express train. I remember the day for another reason. I saw no fewer than three leopards—the last, a big one, I put up out of long grass on my way back to camp after meeting that rhino. This is the sort of thing that happens when one is armed with a collecting gun; it doesn't occur when you have a rifle.

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BALTIMORE'S FRIEND OF CATS

"IN my cat life, all our training is founded on suspicion. Those who confide in others are only betrayed: it is better to keep silent and be treacherous oneself." So spake the cat in Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird"; and many people feel that if the cat could really speak and would tell the truth about itself, this would be what it would say. Perhaps these are the people who go gaily to the seashore or mountains, leaving their erstwhile pets behind to shift for themselves, in order to drag out their miserable starved existence —poor prowling alley cats, swiftly crossing one's path like a shadow, and as swiftly and as silently gone.

In Baltimore, however, there sits a protecting fate in the person of Miss Rhoda Bachman, head of the S. P. C. A., and Katherine Scarborough tells in the Baltimore *Sun* how Miss Bachman stretches out a saving hand to all cats, especially those of the alley tribe:

Baltimore's alley cats present a real problem, says Miss Rhoda Bachman, who, during the course of a day at her desk in the offices of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, hears innumerable sad stories. There are so many of them, so few ways of relieving the situation.

From all parts of the city come calls from impatient householders for the removal of cats from their premises. The other day a woman telephoned that she was harboring a cat which had strayed in a year ago, and which she wished to be rid of at once. She was told that, since she had had the cat for a year, it technically was her cat and that for such animals the society made a charge of fifty cents for removal, since it was not equipped to do the work itself and was obliged to hire a man, who received the fifty cents.

The woman protested. She lived in a section of the city which is filled with homes of well-to-do people, and presumably was able to pay the small charge asked of her, but she refused to do so. She declared that she was going to turn the cat out to fend for itself and that the society would have to take the responsibility.

Miss Bachman had a vivid mental picture of the cat accustomed to a year of good living, turned out into the snow and the suffering which would be sure to follow, so she promised to send for the cat, in spite of the fact that the society has no funds for such cases.

All day long the society's phone rings with similar appeals, and the ambulance men are kept on the jump. Injured cats are chloroformed immediately and sent mercifully to cat heaven.

When winter comes the number of stray cats which infest the city during the summer dwindles almost in the twinkling of an eye—and the number of calls upon the S. P. C. A. increases. The cats have forsaken the streets and alleys and crawled away to shelter, where it is warm, if such place can be found. In return for such shelter they rid the place of rats, if possible, but many a cat is unequal to cope with some of the mastodonic rats of Baltimore, and does not even attempt to give battle.

Under such circumstances life grows complicated. It must either move on from cellar to cellar before it is discovered, or it must take its chances upon the mercy of the householder. The latter is by far the

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C-B-4

WATER SECTION
GALVOXIDE
THROUGHOUT

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

more usual event. The cat is a creature of habit. It hates to be disturbed and, once it finds a warm spot, is apt to take a chance upon eviction.

Its chances, however, are slim, judging by the number of calls which come into the S. P. C. A. offices every day. A sleek, well-fed cat, which has felt the primeval urge and fared forth from a good home, is apt to be received in a kindly spirit and perhaps adopted, but the poor, scarred creature, nearly blind from mange and suffering from fleas, seldom excites compassion, except the kind which seeks to put it out of its misery.

A member of the feline race which has been much pampered always insists on having its own way, and also exhibits on occasion the not unknown human characteristic of believing that its offspring are the most wonderful in the world; if we can judge by the following stories:

The tendency to rule the household into which it is thrust either by accident or design is inherent in the cat. Doors are opened and shut at its mew. Refusal to obey its summons seems only to intensify its purpose, as was the case with the cat which determined to sleep in the house, altho a decree had been passed to the contrary.

The cat had learned the previous summer how to unlatch screen doors by climbing the mesh and patting the latch until it opened. Consequently, its first step in carrying out its decision to slumber upon the bed of its owner was to scratch its way up the post to the second floor piazza, upon which its master's room looked out, and to waltz up and down the window screen by his bedside.

The trick worked the first night and the cat was taken into the room, only to be thrust out again by the man's wife, who detested cats. It then proceeded to mount to the tin roof above the piazza and to make the night hideous by walking up and down, so that the tin reverberated horribly.

Unwilling to give up the battle, the man paid no attention to the cat, altho his night's sleep had been reduced to a minimum. The next night the performance was repeated in all of its essentials, and finally, just before daylight, the animal climbed up the sheer side of the house above the piazza roof and entered a maid's room through a window which had been left unscreened.

The door from the maid's room into the hall stood slightly ajar, so the rest of the way was easy, as no one in the house ever thought of closing the doors on the second floor, and morning found the cat peacefully sleeping on its master's bed, curled up at his feet.

Apparently the phrase, "She's a jealous cat," frequently heard at bridge tables, afternoon teas and other rallying places of femininity, has its basis in nature. Particularly does this apply to the mother of kittens, as the young suburban housekeeper who had befriended a stray cat, only to be presented by her charge with five kittens in token of appreciation of her bounty, learned.

The kittens were mongrels, with absolutely no claim to pride of ancestry. They were white and tabby and yellow and splotchy, much given to mewing. No one could be persuaded to put them out of their misery, and so they lived, relegated to the kitchen garden and never permitted near the house. Some ten days after their arrival a neighbor called to display a Persian kitten which had been given her, and the young housekeeper exclaimed admiringly over the dainty creature.

Suddenly the hostess became aware of the stray cat looking with extreme disgust at the demonstrations over the young aristocrat and then she saw her disappear in the direction of the kitchen garden. A few moments later she returned and laid at the feet of her hostess the most prepossessing member of her brood, with an expression which said plainly:

"Admiration should begin at home."

"PERSIMMON JIM" THE 'POSSUM

WHEN Farmer Ben Slown bought his farm with its low, comfortable farmhouse, its hills, woods, and brook, and, most important to some, its big strawberry patch, he little knew that more came with the farm than he dreamed. That farm had another tenant who made his home in the roomy barn, under the floor; or, as a nice summer residence, a spot under the wooden pig-pen served. The old tenant did not contest Farmer Ben's arrival—in fact, it seemed to add to the comforts of the farm, for there was many a nice bit to be picked up in the pig-pen, and surely those too-fat porkers would never miss it at all. The old tenant was a bit of a rascal, and could die at will, when he wished, so that any dog would turn from the seemingly dead body in disgust. However, Persimmon Jim, for such was his descriptive name, would, when the dog turned away, rapidly recover his lost animation, and scamper safely to a tree, for he well knew the desirability of "playing 'possum," for was he not a real "'possum" himself? A quaint little animal, round and furry, with small, bright beady eyes, and hairless nose, ears, toes and tail, which he covered in cold weather with his furry body to keep them warm.

Persimmon Jim had many enemies. First, there was man in general, and Sam Collins in particular, also Banjo the hound. Sam Collins was a neighbor who did not relish Jim's close proximity to his farm and garden and hens, so Jim often took to the woods and lived in a hollow tree as a slight relief from a too exciting life, and it was there, as Joseph Wharton Lippincott says in his book, "Persimmon Jim" (Penn Publishing Company), that a momentous occasion occurred in this little opossum life:

> There is a great deal of wild life about a hollow tree. The one in which Persimmon Jim had made a bed was a partly dead red oak which grew near a sunny bend in Goose Creek. Seldom would any animal, bird or insect pass it without a look. It was indeed the most interesting tree in that particular little wood.
>
> Jim visited it only occasionally because it seemed too noticeably popular. It was the kind of tree which, his experience had

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

shown him, boys found and examined in their hunting expeditions. But Jim had it entered in his memory chart as the only good den, except one other, in that corner of the Valley.

The other good den was located under a hickory stump on the hillside and was also interesting to Jim because in it lived a wonderful lady 'possum who had come there that spring from far down the creek where food had been scarce. Many 'possums had come and gone in the Valley, but none so bewitching to Jim as this one. To him she was everything that was beautiful.

Therefore, when in the cool of the evening Screech Owl and Jim awoke and, parting the best of friends, started out on their night's rambles, the big 'possum turned his steps in the direction of the old stump. It was a short walk, but through swampy places and heavy bramble thickets where travel was unpleasant and slow for a barefooted creature. Bun, the woods rabbit, whose feet were fur shod, had cut paths here for himself, but these had a way of ending suddenly or forking and circling in bewildering ways which made them useless for any other animal.

However, Jim at last neared the stump and saw the great form of a 'possum in front of it. This he quickly found was not his lady love, but the surly fellow who had taken his bed under the pigsty. Jim's blood began to boil with jealousy. This other fellow certainly needed a lesson this time, and he was the one to give it. Rising on his toes until he stood at his full height and looked truly formidable, he circled the other with bared teeth over which the gums clicked insultingly.

The other fellow showed his teeth just as angrily and hissed like a poisonous snake about to strike. He too had an old score to settle, and he knew that from the dark entrance of the stump the coy little lady 'possum was watching them.

Jim made a lunge at his enemy which brought forth a furious growl, but which was met by a wide-open mouth full of sharp teeth. Try as he would he could not pass that grinning trap. He did, however, press the other further back, tooth against tooth, and then at last in a furious push, turn him just enough to get a side hold which brought out a whole mouthful of fur. Instantly the other lost his temper and judgment completely, and flew at Jim with a roar of hate.

Jim dodged and bit in reply. More fur flew. Again they sparred slowly with wide-open jaws, and then Jim by a clever twist got a real hold on the other's thick neck and strained until he turned him over on his side and had him down. Then he began to punish him; he nipt the fur out, he bit the other's stout legs and writhing tail, he rolled him in the dirt until out of breath and choking with the fur. Then the other fellow escaped and lumbered off with Jim after him.

Through the brambles these two found their way, one grimly following the other, too out of breath to growl; then into the swamp and over to the skunk cabbage-patch where the mud lay heavy. There the fleeing enemy got mired and there Jim left him, a sorry sight with no more fight in his cowardly body. Screech Owl alone was watching and he hooted scornfully from a hemlock overhead.

Jim walked slowly back to the stump.

He was still mad clear through and ready to fight whoever else might come. What right had strange rivals to trespass on his range! Just let another show himself!

And sure enough, in front of the stump he surprized another 'possum. With bared teeth and fur on end Jim labored up the hill. As he came close his jaws opened like an alligator's and he towered over the other as he thrust for a punishing grip. But that thrust never went home. Jim had stopt in the very middle of it, his mouth half closing in something like a broad grin. How quickly his whole mood changed!

The little lady 'possum, however, believed in making him pay for his mistake. She met him with sharp, gleaming teeth, and nipt at him until he was very glad to back down the hill. He defended himself as best he could, meeting tooth with tooth and sparring hard at times, always, however, with that surprized grin, which perhaps made the little lady punish him all the more.

Yes, it was tooth for tooth there in the still starlight beside the hickory stump, but very different from the fight between the two rivals only a few minutes earlier. At last Jim's smile got the better of him and the little lady 'possum could not make him pretend to defend himself any more, so she stopt teasing him, at least for the moment. But as they dined together on a dead hen, dug up from the place where Sam Collins had carefully buried her, and as they traveled back to the woods, good-natured Jim received many another sly nip from sharp little teeth. Yes, his lady love was an awful tease; but Jim, like many another lover, kept his smile.

BIRDS THAT BRAVE DEATH

THE roar of guns, the scream of shells, the clouds of smoke and dust failed to daunt the tiny feathered inhabitants of the battle-fields of France, relates an English naturalist who was at the front during the Great War. The little warblers seemed to think it was merely another thunder-storm. Mr. Oliver G. Pike tells in the London *Sphere* of some of the strange circumstances he noticed:

> When I was in France in 1917, I saw many interesting incidents which proved that it took more than the greatest war of all time to drive some of the warblers from their old haunts. It has been proved that these tiny travelers, which come up from the countries of the south to spend the spring and summer with us, return to the same spots season after season. A pair of whitethroats, which refused to desert their well-loved meadow, built their nest in a small bush on the edge of a trench. It was hardly the spot one would have thought the birds would choose, for some of the largest enemy shells were daily falling near. When these exploded they made a noise like thunder—a splitting shriek followed by a roar, and a great cloud of black and yellow smoke rose towards the sky. Yet through all this din the small warbler sat upon her eggs, quite unconscious of the great tragedy being enacted all around. To her it was probably one of nature's storms, and the louder the noise the tighter she settled upon her five small eggs.
>
> One morning I took a friend to see the plucky little bird. When we reached the bush I struck it gently with my stick to see if the bird was at home. As I did so, a small bundle of feathers tumbled out and

Thousands of Mothers tell me

this solves the problem of their children's mealtime drink

By Carrie Blanchard

"NO, you can't have that. Wait until you grow up."

What an unsatisfactory answer to a child's request! And yet it is the answer so often given — naturally — when the youngsters want a drink which you know they shouldn't have.

This is only one distressing phase of the children's beverage problem. There are so many, many children who don't like the taste of milk, quite honestly, and it is at least difficult, if not impossible, to get them to drink the milk they need. And you are quite right in thinking the children should have a *warm* drink, too.

For a long time I was just as much at loss as you may be for a drink combining *all* the ideal qualities for children. Postum was good for them, I knew, but they need milk, too; and all of the other warm drinks, it seemed, contained caffein or some other objectionable element.

And then one day a little woman who called on me (you know I have about 25,000 visitors a year) told me how much her children loved Instant Postum made with hot milk instead of boiling water. We made some on the spot, I can tell you, because I was tremendously excited about it. If Instant Postum *could* be prepared this way, it, of course, was the ideal drink for children.

We heated the milk just to the boiling point, put a teaspoonful of Instant Postum in each cup, and filled the cups up with the hot milk. Just a little stirring with a spoon, and the powder was completely dissolved. Then we added a little sugar.

The drink was wonderful! Smooth and rich, with the real Postum flavor — the delicious flavor of roasted whole wheat and bran! Here I had been demonstrating Postum all over the country for years, telling hundreds of thousands of people the story of its wholesomeness, without discovering this easy way of adding to its nourishing qualities — of making it a complete and perfect food for children!

From that moment I began telling mothers about it. Now I wish you could see the letters I get—scores of them every day, overflowing with gratitude, from mothers whose children are growing up sturdy and full of life, always happy to get this wonderful drink!

I want you to try this drink for your children. You can get Instant Postum at your grocer's—or accept my offer!

Carrie Blanchard's Offer

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For Postum made with milk you will want Instant Postum, the powder form, which is made instantly in the cup. If you want Postum prepared in the usual way, with water, you can use either Instant Postum or Postum Cereal (the kind you boil). You will be glad to know that Postum made this way costs much less, per cup, than most other hot drinks.

Incidentally, don't you think it would be a good idea for you to try Postum too? At any rate, for your children, let me send you the Instant Postum right away!

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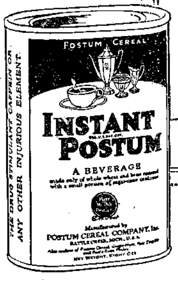
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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

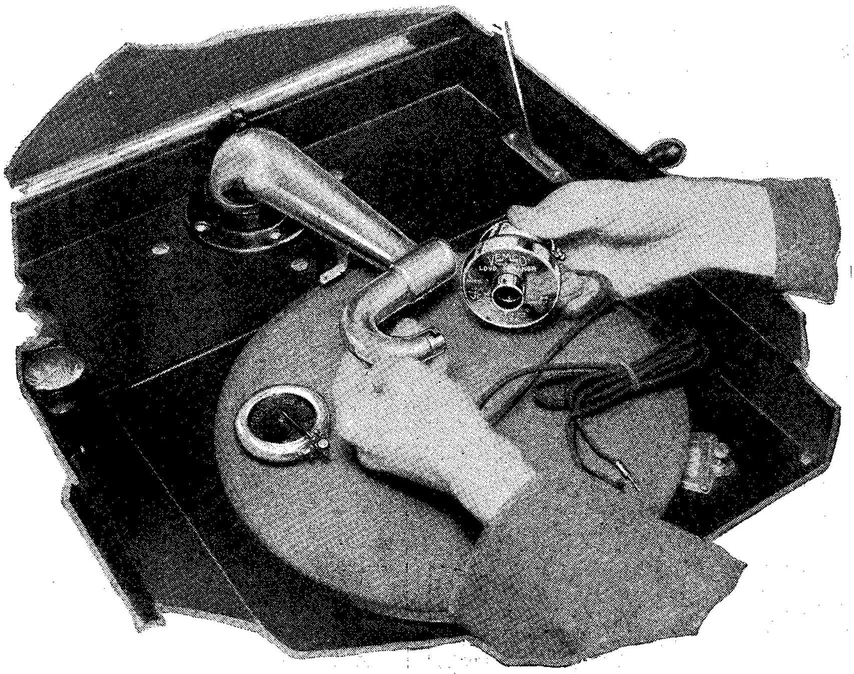
fell upon the ground at our feet. The bird appeared to be badly wounded, for one wing seemed to be broken, and a leg, lying limp under the tail, certainly looked as if it were broken. My friend thought that here was a victim of the war, and he was sympathizing with the bird when I stooped down to pick it up. As I did so the whitethroat dragged itself along the ground; for any wild animal, if it is wounded, will always try with its last remaining strength to get away from its enemies. We went forward and made another attempt to capture it, but again the bird kept just out of our reach. Eventually it fell to the bottom of a trench, and dragged itself over empty bully-beef tins, coils of wire, and other rubbish. For sixty feet or more it led us, then the whole appearance of the little actor changed, for it flew up with a jaunty flight, raised the feathers on its head in the form of a crest, and uttered a few cheeky notes! As we listened it seemed to me that the whitethroat was asking us in its bird language how we liked "being had." It was a good trick cleverly performed, and my friend, who had not seen this dodge before, thought it wonderfully clever.

Many of our smaller birds, also the game birds and some of the ducks, will behave in a similar manner if an intruder goes near their nest.

Besides guarding their homes against the greatest war the world has ever known, the birds know well how to watch for enemies nearer and perhaps to them quite as dangerous, as Mr. Pike continues:

A pair of linnets had their home in a furze bush, for they knew that the sharp thorns formed a good protection from certain of their enemies. The young were about ten days old when a weasel became aware of the nest. He must have had an unsuccessful night's hunting, and hunger will prompt a wild creature to perform bold things. Just a few feet above him was a nest containing several plump youngsters, and he determined to make an effort to get to them. For a time the thorns balked him, but hunger won, and he was getting nearer to his meal. The plucky hen linnet was all this time covering her young, her small body quivering with fright as the hunter got nearer. The linnet now realized that if she was to save her babies she must act quickly, so she tumbled out on to the ground beneath. As she fell she gave out a warning cry, and the sudden call of alarm is a cry understood by all the creatures of the wilds. Her mate was the first to arrive, and he fluttered helplessly over the bush. A noisy blackbird followed; two chaffinches and other birds joined in the attack, that is, if noise can be called an attack, but it was the hen linnet alone that kept her wits on the alert. The weasel was almost at the nest, but the thorns again balked him, and this was the mother's opportunity. She fluttered about seemingly helplessly on the ground, and the weasel turned his attention to her, jumping nimbly down and landing very near the bird. This was just what she wanted him to do, for she now behaved exactly in the manner of my war-time whitethroat, leading the weasel far from the nest.

When the latter would discover how he had been deceived, there is no doubt that



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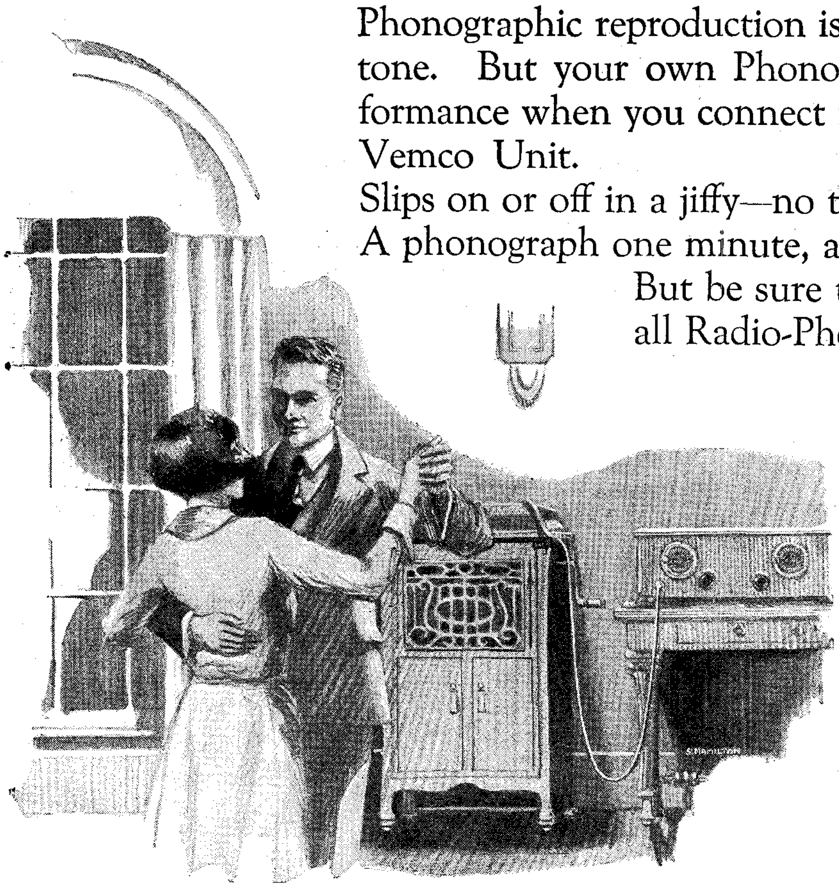

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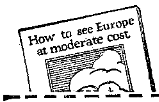
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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

he would return to the nest and make another attempt to rob it; but a sparrow-hawk, out for his early meal, was flying leisurely along the edge of the coppice toward which the hunter and hunted were going. He heard the noise of the chattering birds which were excitedly following the chase, and quickened his flight.

The frightened little bird in the grass was too intent upon her desperate effort to save her young to see the hawk, and the weasel evidently also did not notice him. The hawk above saw something brown moving through the vegetation, and instantly struck. It was the weasel that he killed with his lightning-like strike, while the linnet, more scared than ever, dodged into the bushes.

The linnet flew back to her nest, and when she reached it she found her mate brooding over the young. She just went down to him; he moved off while she took her turn as tho nothing had happened.

When birds have once been disturbed in this way, they do their best to get the young away from the nest as quickly as possible, and before a fortnight was up the linnets had their young in the bushes far from the spot where a tragedy had almost taken place.

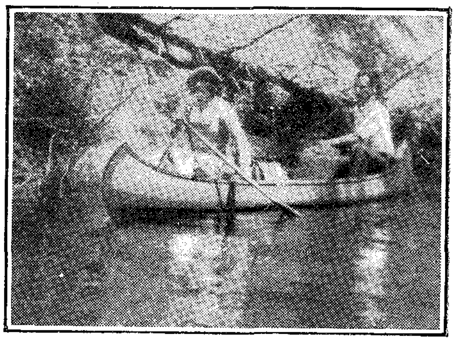
NATURE'S ADVANCE GUARD OF SPRING

WHEN the sun climbs high in the blue, and the first small film of green begins to appear over the earth which has so long lain cold and brown, and the fisherman begins to feel an overwhelming desire to look over his stock of lines and flies, then spring is "not far behind." The gardener goes out and anxiously scrutinizes the ground for the early snowdrops, or any other hardy garden pioneer that comes up to be the advance guard of the more timid plants. Among the first to feel the awakening call of spring are the "pussy-willows," clothed in their soft gray fur-like covering. Stephen F. Hamblin, director of the Harvard Botanic Garden, calls the roll in *The Nature Magazine* (Washington) of the early arrivals of wood and garden:

"The Alder by the river shakes out its powdery curls." To garden-fed folk the first true touch of the new spring is in the hardy snowdrop, a spring elf from the snows of the Alps. To those who roam the fields as winter's snows disappear, there is even more positive proof in the catkins on many of the bushes in meadow and swamps. Tho they are not very exciting as floral bouquets, yet many days ahead of the gaudy Forsythia of gardens, these early flower clusters are proof positive that the season of flowers and birds is with us again. No one plants any of these as garden ornament, few people note their dull flower clusters, but because they appear so early, even in advance of more showy flowers of some foreign shrubs, they are worthy of our appreciation at the end of every winter.

Several shrubs burst into activity in mid-March. The Alder leads in size of its flower clusters among shrubs, tho the April catkins of some of the Aspens are even larger. Clusters of red-brown catkins held stiff and half erect all the winter now

"Old Town Canoes"



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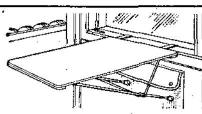

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quickly become limp, lengthen out, grow lighter in color, and send out clouds of yellow pollen at every jar. There are two species of Alder in our northern swamps, very much alike, and only a botanist bothers with the difference. The Smooth Alder has leaves bright green both sides, and grows in every wet spot from Maine to Texas. The Hoary Alder has its leaves much paler below, and ranges from central Canada to central United States. There is really no difference in the looks of the pollen-bearing catkins, tho the Smooth Alder is the first to toss out its yellow dust. The tiny clustered female catkins at the end of the twigs are erect, however, as are the old dried black cones of last year, still on the plant, while the female catkins on the Hoary Alder are drooping at the tips of the twigs, and the dried cones point downward rather than up.

There are several tree Alders in our Northwest, and others in Europe and Asia, worthy of planting as ornamental trees, with similar but larger dust-scattering catkins swinging out in April. Nobody is so foolish as to plant our two Eastern species. They indicate every stream and swamp, and are most effective when shaking their yellow dust down the neck of the early fisherman. If these shrubs were as common in England, we should have heard of this matter from Izaak Walton. Twigs cut in February or early March will blossom out in a day or two, but the yellow pollen on the table linen is not so pleasant a feature.

Up in the dry fields, smaller, paler catkins shake out more yellow pollen. These are the Hazels, and, again, there are two kinds much alike. The Common Hazel-nut is the earlier and the more common species. It is taller and the young shoots are red-brown with pinkish hairs. The Beaked Hazel-nut is much less downy in twig and leaf, but the chief difference is in the queer, long, tubular overcoat that covers the nut, while the common species has a leafy fringe around the nut. Neither species has any value except for squirrel food in autumn and catkin bouquets in early March.

Little yellow flowers in tiny clusters appear on some of the bushes in the swamps and along the streams with the Alders. This is Spice-bush, and by snapping a twig to smell or taste, you can be sure. The medicine-like odor and flavor are unlike that of any other plant, and slightly like that of its cousin, the Sassafras. This is the only American shrub in the swamps with real early spring flowers, for you can't call catkins flowers. Looking closely you will see that the flowers are not all alike on all the bushes. The large flowers are the male blossoms, with nine stamens, the three inner ones smaller. On another plant the flowers are smaller, tho just as yellow, and the twelve or more stamens do not function, while in the middle a globose ovary with curved snout waits to grow into a red berry for next September. Its local name of "fever-bush" recalls that once this was used to allay fevers, but the oil is of chief value in upsetting the patient's stomach. Tho no longer of curative value, it still may be used in patent medicines, for its flavor makes it appear to cure something.

After all, the one flower of late winter is the Pussy-willow. With all that the botanists have done to the willows we hesitate to say which this or that one may be, but the Pussy-willow in early spring, or even mid-winter, is quite plainly marked by its big, rounded white catkins. Very early in the winter its one brown bud-scale gets pushed aside by the expanding catkin, and the

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

snowy little pussies sit on the twig until warm March days allow them to grow suddenly longer and more fluffy, and send out yellow stamens that turn the white pussies to gold. Picked from the field, the brown scales, the yellow pollen and the defunct pussies soon litter the table, but the bouquet was entertaining while it lasted. By keeping these twigs in water they shoot leaves above and roots below, and in May they may be set out in the garden to grow your own pussies. This is truly a popular American shrub. There is scarce a plant in field or swamp, whether in pasture or city park, that does not each winter show the plucking of eager hands of nature-lovers. Even florists now plant the bush as a paying crop, for the natural supply of winter pussies soon gets exhausted near our cities. It is a very easy shrub to grow in any soil, except a sand-bank, and a twig kept in water a few weeks at any time of the year will soon grow enough roots to be set out. Your troubles will begin when your neighbors want your pussies.

The pussy-willows are respectable forest folk, and might well be justified in looking with some coldness on another neighbor who, according to Albert A. Hansen, is hiding a poisonous nature under a guise of early beauty and charm. Mr. Hansen relates in the same magazine the sad story of this flowery deceiver:

> The drab forest floor of northern woods during late winter and early spring is frequently enlivened by interesting patches of light green, lacelike leaves. If you clasp a cluster of these leaves firmly at the base, a slight tug will expose the white, scaly bulbs of Dutchman's breeches, one of the earliest and handsomest of woodland wildflowers throughout the region of the Alleghany Mountains and as far west as Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri.
>
> During March and April, the nodding, attractive, two-spurred blossoms appear. The shape of the flower solves the mystery of why so handsome a plant bears such a commonplace name, because it must be admitted that the form of the blossom is suggestive of the broad pantaloons so characteristic of the costume of Dutch youngsters. White hearts, another name by which this delightful plant is known, seems to be a more desirable appellation for this charming woodland dweller. But after all, what's in a name?
>
> The most noticeable feature of these pure white, yellow-tipped blossoms is the two prominent spurs, at the base of each of which a nectary is hidden that offers sweet reward to the early bumble-bees. The plant was highly valued as a love charm by the North American Indian. The young swain was supposed to cast a spell over his intended either by hitting her with the plant or by chewing the bulbs, and allowing the young lady to get the scent of his breath. The object of all this attention is supposed to follow her wooer as soon as she gets the scent, even tho it be against her will. To many, the greatest attraction of Dutchman's breeches is furnished by the delicate, gracefully dissected foliage that forms colorful, lacelike patterns on the leaf mold in which the plant is so commonly found.
>
> Altho an unusually handsome and innocent-appearing species, recent research has

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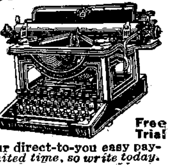

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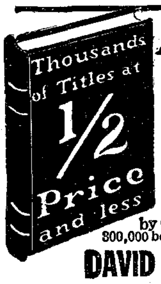

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demonstrated that Dutchman's breeches is in reality an exceedingly dangerous plant. The manner in which this discovery was made is very interesting. Since the times of the earliest pioneers in the highlands of Virginia, heavy losses of stock have occurred during spring before the grass develops. Suspicion was directed at several species of early appearing plants, prominent among which was Dutchman's breeches. Since the most prominent symptom exhibited by the poisoned animals was staggering, the species under suspicion were popularly known as staggerweed, and Dutchman's breeches was generally known among Virginia highlanders as "little staggerweed."

On account of the frequent losses due to staggerweed-poisoning, the United States Department of Agriculture undertook feeding experiments with a number of the suspected plants, the results of which were recently announced. The tests demonstrated that all parts of Dutchman's breeches contain a heretofore unknown poisonous principle that is highly toxic to cattle and that is undoubtedly the cause of stock losses. Since the plant grows typically in loose leaf-mold, the bulbs yield easily, and the grazing animals thus get a double dose of the dangerous poison.

In spite of its dangerous qualities, however, Dutchman's breeches will probably always be prized as an odd and delightful spring wildflower.

He Convinced Himself

The state of mind of the religious fanatics who have been waiting in vain for the end of the world these past few days, has best been illustrated by the Honorable "Jim" McGraw, of Oklahoma, who has been spending some time in Washington recently. Jim says there is a classic story in the oil country of the oil man who tried to get into heaven. He encountered St. Peter, who told him there were enough oil men already within the pearly gates—the quota was filled and no more could be accommodated.

"Maybe I could get a few of them out for you," suggested the new applicant. "Just give me a chance. Then there will be plenty of room."

St. Peter was rather taken with the fellow and acquiesced in the scheme. Once inside the new-comer got exceedingly busy. Wherever he encountered an oil man he would whisper in his ear:

"Have you heard about the big oil strike down in hell? Thousands of barrels and everything."

Pretty soon there was a wild exodus. St. Peter was amazed. The scheme had worked to perfection. The new-comer was about the only oil man left. In a day or two St. Peter noticed that even he was getting uneasy. Next day the new-comer was streaking out.

"What's the matter?" asked St. Peter; "where are you going?"

"I've been thinking," said the departing guest, "that there might be some truth in that story after all."—*Consolidated Press Association.*

Specimen for Analysis.—"The study of the occult sciences interests me very much," remarked the new boarder. "I love to explore the dark depths of the mysterious, to delve into the regions of the unknown, to fathom the unfathomable, as it were, and to—"

"May I help you to some of this hash, professor?" interrupted the landlady.—*Thompson's Weekly News.*

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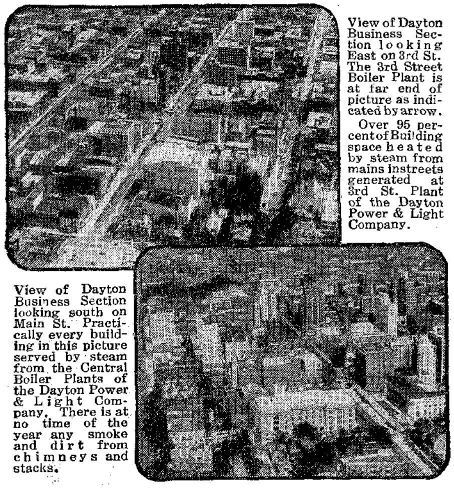

View of Dayton Business Section looking East on 3rd St. The 3rd Street Boiler Plant is at far end of picture as indicated by arrow.

Over 95 percent of Building space heated by steam from mains in streets generated at 3rd St. Plant of the Dayton Power & Light Company.

View of Dayton Business Section looking south on Main St. Practically every building in this picture served by steam from the Central Boiler Plants of the Dayton Power & Light Company. There is at no time of the year any smoke and dirt from chimneys and stacks.

How would you enjoy living in a district where no smoke would be pouring from hundreds of stacks from individual heating plants; where no coal would be passing along the streets; where no ashes need be collected; where no thought is given to buying fuel?

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Such are the above business and residential sections of Dayton, Ohio, where District Steam Heating has for the past 20 years served hundreds of customers.

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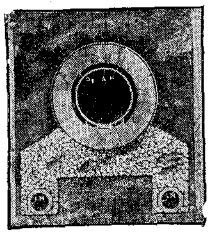
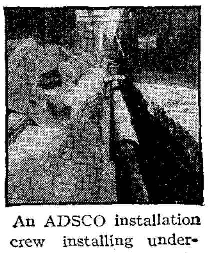
During 1924, Dayton's streets were relieved of the trucking of 15,970 five-ton truck loads of coal into the sections receiving steam through underground mains.



One of the types of mains through which millions of pounds of steam were delivered in Dayton during 1924. Installed by the American District Steam Co.



An ADSCO installation crew installing underground steam mains in Dayton under the supervision of experienced ADSCO engineers.

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NEW ENGLAND'S MONEY FOR NEW ENGLAND'S RAILROAD

A NOTABLE event in financial and transportation circles was the success of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in selling a refunding bond issue of $23,000,000 directly to business interests in its own field of operation, remarks the New York *World*. For, we read on, it means an abandonment of the New Haven's "old and sorry position as a Wall Street bankers' road" and "a return for financial support to home wealth and business interest which built up the property and used to control it." Few achievements in railroad financing have appealed more directly to the popular imagination, says the New York *Herald Tribune*. As the New York *Sun* reminds us:

The road has a loan of approximately $23,000,000, placed in Europe in 1907, falling due in April of this year. It confronted the task of raising the money to meet this payment. Its general financial position and record have been such that it found itself practically unable to float a refunding loan in Wall Street.

Faced by hard necessity the directors decided to appeal for funds to the patrons of the road. They themselves subscribed $1,000,000. Other individuals added $1,423,000. Insurance companies took $9,376,500. The banks in the New Haven's territory took $9,517,000. Great industrial shippers, such as the General Electric, Westinghouse Electric and American Locomotive, took a large part. As a result the loan has been wholly placed.

The directors of the New Haven made a virtue of necessity. By placing their bonds direct they saved a banker's commission of several million dollars. By placing their bonds most heavily with their own shippers they have given those shippers an interest in the road; they have gained their good-will and cooperation and reduced by just so much the amount of agitation that might otherwise have broken out from time to time for lower freight rates.

According to the New York *Times*, this new venture in financing came from the suggestion of Mr. E. Kent Hubbard, President of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut. At a conference between officials of this association and of the New Haven, the question was discust "whether it was not industry's job to take up the policy of insurance for adequate transportation on the New Haven Company's lines." After an affirmative decision the business men went to work and soon enough money was raised to insure an oversubscription.

It is not even intimated, we read in the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, "that the friends and patrons of the New Haven have put their hands into their pockets and made a gift to the railroad. They have simply made a protective investment which they believe will benefit them because it will assure them service which is indispensable."

With this maturity taken care of, the New Haven has no more debts to worry about until 1940, except certain comparatively small sums due the Government in 1930. According to a statement given out by a New Haven official:

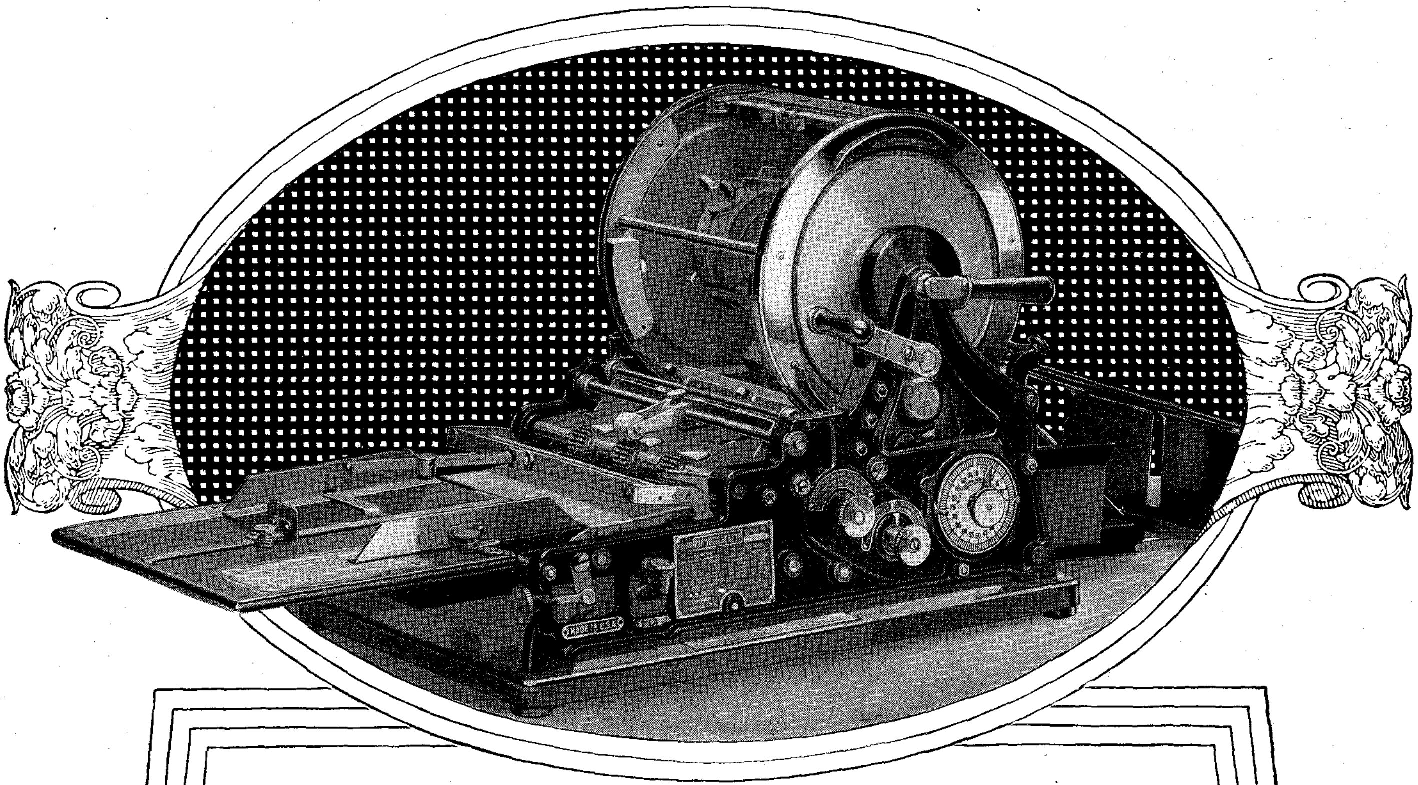
"The New Haven has no floating debt, it does not owe a dollar to any bank, it does not owe a dollar outside of its funded debt and its current liabilities, the latter being much less than its current assets. The outlook is for an increased surplus in 1925 if present business indications can be relied upon. The bill for the reduction of interest on government loans, advocated by Secretary Mellon, will, if passed, decrease the company's fixt charges $1,150,000 per year and correspondingly increase its income.

"In the last ten years the company has spent more than $65,000,000 in improving its roadway and structures and increasing its equipment. As a result it has so quickened the movement of its traffic that it is doing more business and doing it more satisfactorily with 6,000 fewer cars, lessening the expense of operation and cutting down the cost of car hire."

The Wall Street Journal is inclined to think the New Haven "is about to stage a big comeback"—"many roads now paying substantial dividends have been in a worse position than the New Haven." It would seem to this observer "that patient shareholders who have held their stock through many years of distress will soon begin to see light." But the New York *Sun*, having in mind the recent history of the road, is a bit less optimistic:

It will be many years from now, if ever, before the road returns to anything comparable with its prosperity of a generation ago, when its stock sold at $279 a share, paid 10 per cent. and was considered the premier investment of New England. Even in 1902 the stock was still selling at $255; it was then paying 8 per cent., and that rate was continued to 1912, when the stock was selling at $142 a share. But under the Charles S. Mellen management the road went financially into swift decline. In 1913 the dividend was reduced to 5 per cent.; in 1914 it was not paid, and has not been paid since. In 1923 the stock sold at less than $10 a share. It is now selling at three times that figure, but the road is not yet wholly out of the woods.

The New Haven's success in meeting its 1925 maturities suggests to *The Financial World* that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul might well profit by its example, since its officials are still working on the problem how to meet nearly $50,000,000 worth of bonds due this spring, and avoid a receivership. It occurs to this journal that St. Paul has done much for the Northwest and that the people of that section might be persuaded to put their hands in their pockets and provide the necessary money to keep the railroad on its feet and to provide themselves, incidentally, with a good investment.



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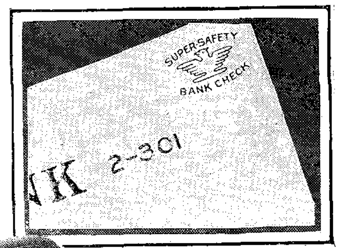
THE long journey to financial independence is *shortened* for every man and woman who will take advantage of the help modern banking offers. That is the opinion of every man and woman *who has reached this goal.*

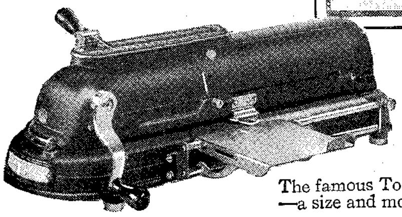
So this story will be interesting and helpful. It tells of *two* great business institutions, now *combining their efforts* to give you greater safety and efficiency in handling money.

One is the largest manufacturer of bank checks in the world

Today, throughout America, thousands of banks supply their depositors with checks that are *protected* against check frauds.

These checks were the idea upon which, in 18 years, one of the two companies grew to be the largest manufacturer of bank checks in the world. This company has been known as The Bankers Supply Company—now a division of The Todd Company. The checks are known everywhere—Super-Safety Bank Checks. Their purpose is to safeguard your funds while checks are in circulation —*after* they have left your hands, *before* your bank receives them.





The famous Todd Protectograph
—a size and model for every use

25 years' research

During this time another great institution, established 25 years ago, studied and worked toward the same end.

This was the Todd Protectograph Company, inventors and manufacturers of the famous Todd Protectograph — the machine that unalterably writes the amount of a check in indelible ink by "shredding" it into the very fibre of the paper.

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How this interests you

Today the Bankers Supply Company and the Todd Protectograph Company join forces in a new organization, international in scope, to be known as The Todd Company.

To *you* that means a *doubling of effort,* of research and experiment — all to the end that you may have still greater protection in handling money.

How and why:

"What has all this to do with *me?*" you say.

It *does* concern you, *does* benefit you — in the same way that you are benefited by the unseen work, in laboratories and shops, that puts electric lights in your home, gives you the telephone, radio sets, and every great utility in modern life.

All this work and effort—*to protect your money*—makes it easier, more practical, to avail yourself of the vital assistance offered today by the banks of your locality.

And modern banking aid offers you many helps to comfort, security, financial independence.

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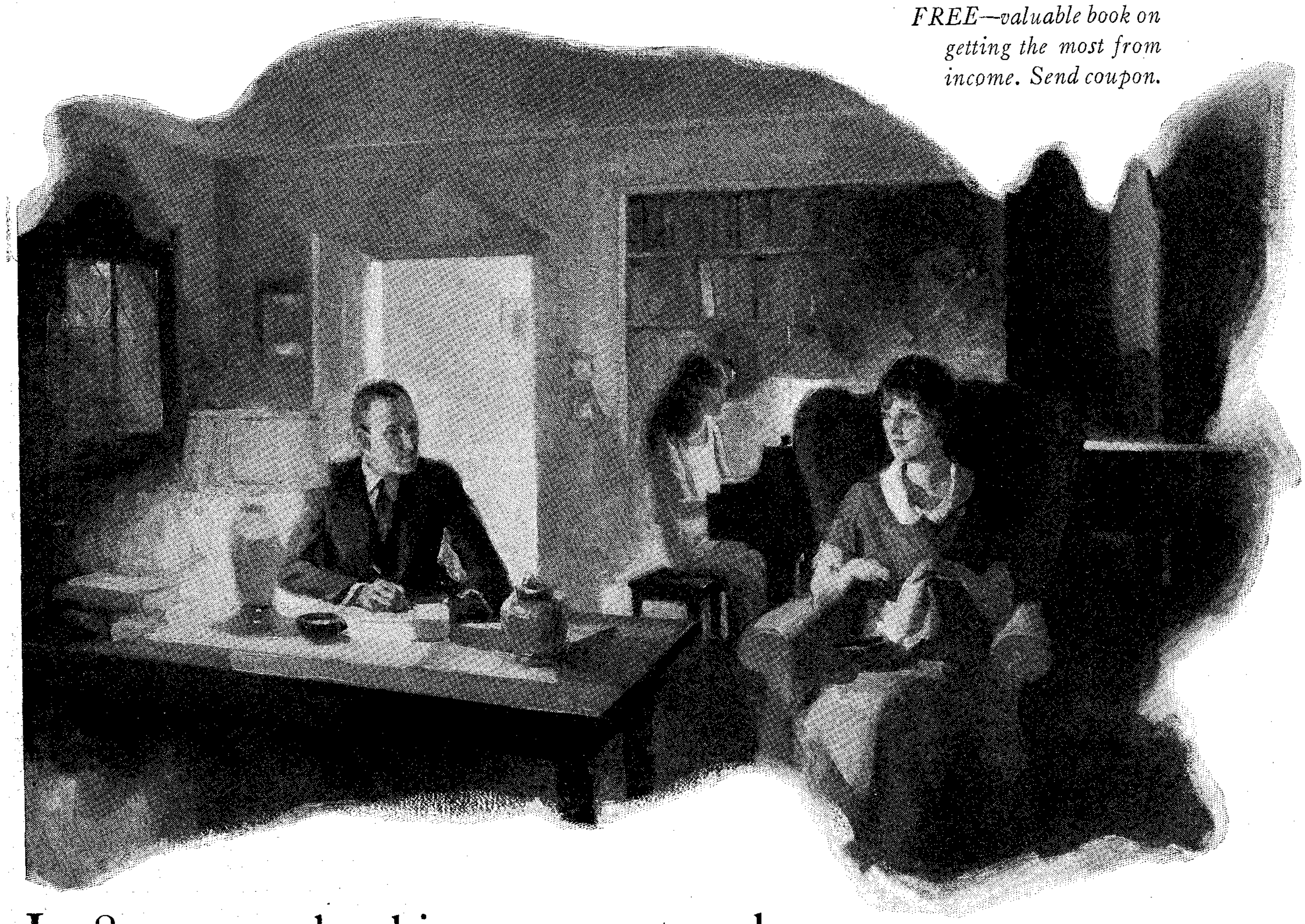

FREE—valuable book on getting the most from income. Send coupon.

In 8 ways a checking account makes money go farther!

IF you had to build a house, or a chicken-coop, or a bench, or a radio set, first thing of all you'd secure the proper tools.

Building financial independence needs tools, too. Not hammer and saw and pliers, of course—*but modern tools for handling money.*

Today, the most important money-handling "tool" in the world is a checking account! Every financial authority agrees.

For there are *eight* distinct ways in which a checking account helps *make money go farther!*

The 8 great helps

A checking account removes the chance to *lose* money; to make errors in change; to pay bills twice (since a check is its own receipt for payment).

Then, checking accounts halt unnecessary, thoughtless purchases. They save time—another way of saving money.

They always show just where you stand financially. Only with a checking account can you operate a budget intelligently.

A checking account gives you the respect and valuable friendship of a bank. And, finally, it earns the respect of people with whom you do business. These two considerations alone are worth much to you.

Much more than convenience

Talk to your bankers about these things, and you will get an entirely new light on the subject.

You will see, for instance, why a checking account is a service worth paying for, if necessary. Many banks make a small service charge when checking balances drop below a set amount. It represents part of the bank's cost in handling the account. But it is ridiculously small when you consider the advantages of a checking account.

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In talking to your banker, ask him about Super-Safety checks — protected against check frauds. They are supplied to depositors, without cost.

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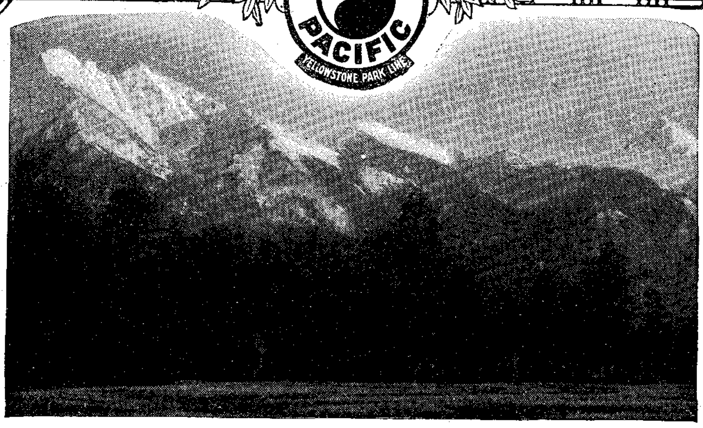

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

"THE SEMI-PRO STOCK SALESMAN"

WITHOUT suggesting that buying securities is in the same class with betting on the races, a writer on the financial page of the New York *Herald Tribune* finds an interesting parallel between the way betting machinery has developed in England and the way stocks and bonds are being sold nowadays in this country. An American in London, we read, is likely to come to the conclusion that more than half the population of the city are bookmakers for the races. "It is possible in London to lay half a crown or ten shillings with the young woman who waits on you at the table, or with the charwoman who ministers to the fire in your bedroom. So," continues this observer, "if recent events have any significance, it is coming to be in this country with regard to the business of investing":

> Only a day or two ago the interesting situation was presented of a street railway company which put an order pad into the upper left-hand pocket of each of its conductors and raised them to the rank of stock salesmen. The campaign, according to reports, was a distinct success, the $3,000,000 issue of preferred stock offered being oversubscribed by the passengers of the line in a short time. Business men from now on need not be surprized if they find that their favorite elevator operator has become a specialist in "high-grade utilities" and that the gentlemen who manicure their boots have taken on a side line of railroad bonds.

THE PROFIT IN THE PACKAGE

ANY business executive "who faces the problem of marketing a staple product that is hard to control because it is sold in bulk" is advised by *Advertising and Selling Fortnightly* to read this statement in a recent report of the American Sugar Refining Company:

> Formerly, as is well known, household sugar was largely of bulk packing. We have described the sale of package sugar and table syrup under trade names with such success that the volume of trade-mark packages now constitutes roundly one-half of our production that goes into households.
>
> This package development necessitated very large changes both in equipment and in refineries. The advantage of this business is its direct contact with the consumer.

There are two significant points in this brief statement, comments the editor of the advertising magazine:

> First, that the advertising and sales effort put behind this company's packaged sugars has resulted in selling approximately half of its volume in package form, whereas only a few years ago all sugar was sold in bulk. Second, that altho the packaging operation involved a large outlay for equipment and changes in plant, this has been compensated for by the greater control the company has over its business through direct contact with the users of its product.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

March 4.—Ismet Pasha forms a new cabinet to succeed the one which has just resigned under pressure because of its alleged radical tendencies, says a dispatch from Constantinople.

March 6.—The Turkish Government requests the Council of the League of Nations not to discuss the deportation from Constantinople of the Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church, on which Greece has appealed to the League. The Turkish authorities say that consideration of the deportation is a matter "endangering friendly relations."

March 7.—Father Andrae Fedoukovitch, a Polish Catholic priest, has been burned alive in the town of Jitomir, Ukraine, says a dispatch from Kiev. It is said that he was murdered for having divulged to the authorities the activities of Polish spies in the Ukraine.

March 8.—The February statement of Seymour Parker Gilbert, Agent General for reparations payments, indicates that during the first six months of the Dawes plan 570,000,000 gold marks were paid out by Germany.

March 9.—The Boston Museum-Harvard University Expedition, which has been working for several years in the vicinity of the Gizeh pyramids, has discovered a tomb dating back to the fourth dynasty (about 3,000 B. C.) says a dispatch from Cairo.

DOMESTIC

March 4.—Calvin Coolidge is inaugurated the thirtieth President of the United States; and Gen. Charles E. Dawes is inaugurated Vice-President. In his inaugural address President Coolidge urges tax reforms and adherence to the World Court.

Among the last bills coming up during his term as successor to Warren G. Harding, President Coolidge signs the bill which increases the pay of members of Congress from $7,500 to $10,000 a year.

March 5.—The Republican Committee on Committees decrees that no members shall be recognized as Republicans for committee assignments who did not support Coolidge and Dawes, and it is announced that Republican insurgent Senators will be displaced from their Republican committee assignments.

Tsuneo Matsudaira, the new Japanese Ambassador to the United States, arrives on American soil, saying that it will be his policy to do everything in his power to promote good feeling between the United States and Japan.

Congress has kept within the Budget Bureau's estimates, $3,729,519,846, in providing funds to meet the Government's expenses for the next fiscal year, says a Washington dispatch.

March 6.—Lieut.-Col. James E. Fechet, now commanding the air forces at Kelly Field, San Antonio, is nominated by Secretary of War Weeks to succeed Brig.-Gen. William A. Mitchell as assistant chief of the Air Service. General Mitchell will resume his regular rank of Colonel.

Senator Moses of New Hampshire is elected President pro tempore of the Senate.

Two Kelly Field airplanes collide in midair at an elevation of about 4,000 feet,

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There's one safe, sure and easy way to cut the cost of repapering your home. Have the work done *now* before the spring rush begins. It will cost you less for better work more quickly done. Ask your decorator to show you how much you save.

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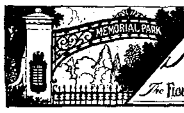

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

and both pilots escape with their lives by jumping from the wrecked machines in parachutes.

March 8.—Leaders of the Democratic party are preparing the way for a conference this spring of leaders from all the States to reorganize the party, with factional lines eliminated, according to correspondence between Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York and Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, who was Chairman of the Democratic Convention last summer.

March 9.—The Senate sustains the action of the Republican Committee on Committees in excluding from the party's councils the Republican insurgents when it adopts a resolution approving committee assignments made by the regulars. The La Follette followers are reduced in these assignments.

A plebiscite to determine the question of sovereignty over Tacna and Arica is ordered in an award by President Coolidge in arbitrating the controversy between Chile and Peru over the two provinces.

March 10.—With Vice-President Dawes absent, the Senate refuses to confirm the nomination of Charles Beecher Warren for Attorney-General by a vote of 41 to 39, Senator Reed of Pennsylvania having changed his vote from aye to no in order to move for reconsideration. The motion to reconsider was tabled.

The New York State Assembly passes the Jenks bill to reenact the State Prohibition enforcement law.

The New York State Senate passes the Fearon bill providing for a popular referendum on the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution at the next general election.

Alanson B. Houghton, recently appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, returns from Germany, where he has been Ambassador, and states that it is not true that Germany has been storing large supplies of munitions.

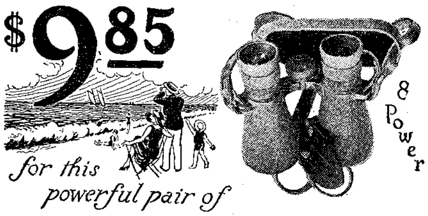
Three Against One.—When a boy, Lincoln attended a backwoods school where every morning the teacher had his pupils stand in a row and read verse by verse in turn a chapter from the Bible. The chapter selected one morning was Daniel III and the boy next to Abe by ill-luck got the first of the verses in which "Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego" occur. The names terrified him, but pulling himself together with a convulsive effort he cleared that verse somehow and all seemed to be well. Looking at him a few moments later, however, Lincoln saw that he was in tears and whispered, "What are you crying for?"

"N-nothing," said the unlucky youngster, "only I can see those three miserable cusses coming 'round to me again."—*Boston Transcript.*

Selective Popularity.—"I have often admired your universal popularity."

"It isn't universal," answered Senator Sorghum. "You can't please everybody. The luck of this game depends on selecting the right people with whom to be popular."—*Washington Star.*

$9.85 *for this powerful pair of*



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THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Next Best.—Give me victory or give me an alibi.—*The Simpsonian.*

His Winning Guess.—A pessimist may have his faults but his ideas about fishing are generally pretty accurate.—*Cornell Widow.*

Peace Where Appreciated.—An English schoolboy rendered "Pax in bello," as "Freedom from indigestion."—*Boston Transcript.*

Try This One.—A new American germicide is called Hexylresorcinol. The trouble is to find a cross-word square wide enough to fit it.—*London Humorist.*

Poetically Speaking.—Large numbers of Italian eggs are being imported into this country. We trust they are not the lays of Ancient Rome.—*London Humorist.*

Neither.—THE BOOTBLACK—"Light or dark, sir?"

THE ABSENT-MINDED PROFESSOR—"I'm not particular, but please don't give me the neck."—*Puppet.*

Harsh Words.—OVER-GUSHING HOSTESS —"*Such* a dear man the new vicar is—so outspoken. In his sermon last Sunday he censured the Devil *most* severely!"—*The Passing Show (London).*

Protecting Him.—"Say, waiter, you have made my bill out as 14 pesetas. It only comes to 13!"

"Well, sir, I thought you might be superstitious!"—*Buen Humor (Madrid).*

Kept Good.—"Did Liza Jane git a good man when she ma'ied down in Memph's?"

"Sho' did! Ma'ied him right outen de jail house. He didn' have no time t' git in no trouble."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

She Knew.—HUB—"Did you ask the new maid if she has had any experience with children?"

WIFE—"Don't need to. I could tell by the way she glowered at 'em that she had. *Hartford Courant.*

There Is a Reason.—"Trotsky is a man of few words," remarked Brown.

"Well," answered the flippant friend, "you take a look at some of the words in a Russian dictionary and you won't blame him."—*Somerset County Gazette.*

Received Payment.—"At the house party I mistook a celebrated millionaire for the butler and tipped him a dollar. Afterwards we had a good laugh over the affair."

"A whimsical episode, to be sure."

"Yes, but he never handed back the dollar."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Unpretentious.—The young married couple entered the furniture store.

THE YOUNG HUBBY (bashfully): "We want to look at a bedroom suite for our new home."

THE CLERK—"Yes, sir. Do you want twin beds?"

THE YOUNG WIFE (blushing): "Oh, heavens, no! Just a small cradle."—*Record.*

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Paint-Varnish
Brushes
Look for this Waterproof test in your Dealer's store
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TAKE the advice of the manufacturers of the highest quality floor coverings—Armstrong Linoleums, Blabon Linoleums, Neponset Rugs—and refinish your printed floor coverings with Water-Spar varnish. After analysis and test, these manufacturers, jealously safeguarding the service of their own products, recommend among other varnishes:—

Water-Spar
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—Clear for renewing the brightness and elegance of woodwork, furniture, printed linoleums, etc.—and in a great variety of striking colors for countless household uses.

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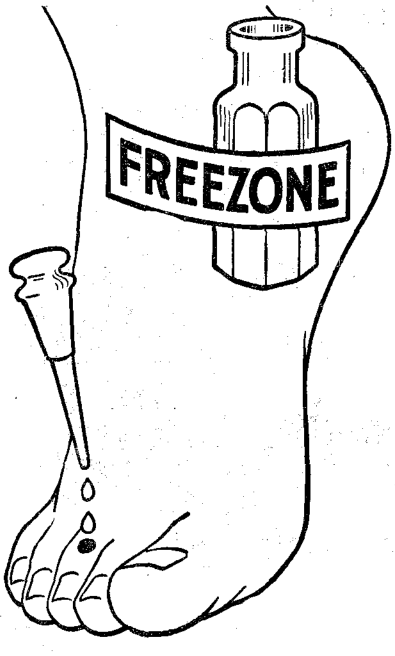

Doesn't hurt one bit. Drop a little 'Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the foot calluses, without soreness or irritation.

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2 ASK HIM WHY

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One-Piece Porcelain-Lined

The porcelain-lined Leonard is *more* than a food-protector. It prevents waste, cuts housekeeping costs, lessens work of women. There is a Leonard dealer near you.

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Grand Rapids Refrigerator Co.
303 Clyde Ave. Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Continued

More Restful.—"Is he a go-getter?"

"No, a have-it-brunger."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

Usually.—A ring on the hand is worth two on the phone.—*The Simpsonian.*

Shaven and Shorn.—A tax on shingles is proposed. Thus reversing the quotation about tempering the wind to the shorn lamb.—*The London Humorist.*

Only a Groundling.—It has just been ruled that the Archbishop of Canterbury has no jurisdiction over marriages solemnized in the air. Then what's the use of regarding him as our chief sky-pilot?—*The Passing Show (London).*

Court Clothes.—"I want you to make the outfit for my trial."

"Let me see," mused the experienced modiste. "You'll want a direct-testimony suit, a cross-examination gown, and something dainty and clinging to faint in."—*Heywood Advertiser.*

Beyond Help.—WORKMAN—"Mr. Brown, I shall like to ask for a small rise in my wages. I have just been married."

EMPLOYER—"Very sorry, my dear man, but I can't help you. We are not responsible for accidents which happen to our workmen outside the factory."—*Northern Daily Telegraph.*

Sounds Foolish, But Is It?

"Punctuate this, and it will not sound so crazy":

A funny little man told this to me
I fell in a snowdrift in June said he
I went to a ball game out in the sea
I saw a jellyfish float up in a tree
I found some gum in a cup of tea
I stirred my milk with a big brass key
I opened my door on my bended knee
I beg your pardon for this said he
But 'tis true when told as it ought to be
'Tis a puzzle in punctuation you see"

—*The Hoosier Motorist.*

A Vicious Circle

Months ago one of our readers gave us a clipping from a Texas paper in which was described the plight of the preacher, namely, that if his hair is gray he is considered old, if he is a young man he has not had experience enough, and so on.

After lying in our clipping basket for some months we used this humorous contribution in an editorial entitled "Criticism" in our December, 1923, issue. Our colleague in New York who edits the page in *The Churchman* called "The Cleric's Scrap-book" seems to have "lifted" our little joke and used it on his page. The next time we saw it *The Literary Digest* had picked it up and credited it to *The Churchman. The Roanoke Times*, finding it in *The Literary Digest*, proceeded to use it as the text for an editorial and this editorial was copied in our neighboring daily, *The Staunton Evening Leader.*

We are very glad that our jokes are considered of enough value to get themselves spread over so much territory, but we must confess that our chief source of supply for fillers is *The Literary Digest.* If that paper is going to quote *The Churchman* and *The Churchman* is going to quote us, we would like to know where we are going to get anything original.—*The Southwestern Episcopalian.*

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